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LOCAL NOTICES.

Phalon's Vitalia.

Phalon's Vitalia or salvation for the hair contains no muddy sediment to settle by a paper cover. Clear as water and warranted to color the hair less than any other. Sold by all druggists. Sold by Jos. Fleming, 85 Market street, corner of the Diamond.

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Entire stock of piece goods, gent's furnishing goods and ready made clothing, to be closed out within sixty days. Lease and fixtures for sale. Inquire at 62 Market street. B. Oppenheimer.

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Dealers in clarified and wine vinegars, No. 189 Second avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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Merchant Tailor, No. 21 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh. tf

Persons Who are Gray

Can have their hair restored to its natural color, and it has fallen out, can create a new growth, by using

Lyon's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer.

It is the best hair dressing in the world, making lifeless, stiff, wiry hair, healthy, soft and glossy.

For sale by all druggists.

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Country Merchants Look to Your Interest.

You will save money by purchasing your dyeing, patent medicines, hair oils, perfumeries and dyes at McClarran & McKennan's drug store, 85 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth avenue. OBSERVE THE RED SIGN.

The Daily Commercial.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The National Convention of real estate brokers assembled in Cleveland yesterday.

A portion of Abbott's mills, at Canton, Maryland, used for rolling railroad iron, was burned. Monday night. The loss is $40,000, and valuable machinery. Only a small part of the main building was saved. The loss is one hundred thousand dollars, several hundred workmen are temporarily thrown out of employment.

A four-oared sculling race for one thousand dollars and the championship of the United States, between the Stephen Salisbury, Jr., crew, of Worcester, and the Neptune crew, of Boston, is to take place at quinsigamond, on Thursday, the fourth instant.

The bodies of the following persons, lost on the Stonewall, have been recognized: J. A. Adams and Mike Kinney, stock dealers of St. Louis; J. Doyle, J. Carson, Jerry Condies, J. P. Arms, John Hickey, James Kinney, Garrett Coleman, J. Kelley, M. O. Lord, Garrett Coleman and Peter Cunningham. One thousand five hundred dollars in money has been found and is with the authorities. All of the above, except the two first, were deck passengers.

A railroad accident occurred near Harrowsburg, twenty-six miles west of Fort Jervis, at about four o'clock yesterday morning, by which one man was killed outright, and three others quite ill. A train of coal cars, loaded with coal all between and cotton, were entirely consumed. When the fire had reached the cotton, it burned with a fierce heat, wasseen in the midst of the flames, but it was impossible to approach near enough to render the victim aid, and he was, in a short time, completely roasted. The fire is supposed to have been kindled from the locomotive.

J. E. Peters, President, and H. G. J. Reitger, Managing Directors of the Grand Trunk Railroad of Canada, are now in St. Louis on business relating to the extension of the connections of their road to St. Louis and other points in the West. They desire to run through freight cars from there to Portland, Maine, and Boston ports, if possible, including steam ship arrangements for the shipment of flour and produce to Liverpool and other European ports in bond.

A Corrinne, Utah, telegram says: J. H. Beadle, editor of the *Utah Reporter*, while attending probate court to-day at Brigham City, was arrested upon and bonds required for the appearance of the attack is claimed to be writings against polygamy.

Thomas Stoddard, a leading lawyer of Dayton, Ohio, died on Monday aged eighty-two years.

Of twenty-two votes by the Cincinnati Board of Education, on Monday night, for excluding the Bible from the public schools, ten were Republicans and twelve Democrats. Nominal religion, ten Catholics, three Protestants, eight Free-thinkers, and one Jew. Of fifteen votes against excluding twelve were Republicans and three Democrats. Nominal religion, thirteen Protestants, one Catholic, and one Jew. The champion of the party for exclusion was Rev. Thomas H. Vickers, left wing. The liberal champion for retaining the bible was the Rev. A. D. Mayo. Unfriendly resolutions were passed forbidding religious books and singing sacred songs.

Hon. Charles A. Wickliffe, ex-Governor of Kentucky, and ex-Postmaster General under President Tyler, died in Howard county, Md., at the residence of his son-in-law, on Sunday evening last.

In the case of Staples, the deaf mute, against the Kennebec and Portland Railroad Company, a verdict of $5,000 for physical loss has been rendered. Defendants moved for a new trial.

The chair manufactory of Adams & Holden, at Westminster, Mass., was burned yesterday. Loss $20,000.

Gen. John E. Wool is seriously ill at his residence in Troy, N. Y. Fears for his recovery are felt in regard to his recovery. He is eighty-six years old.

The loss by fire at Abbot's rolling mill, in Baltimore, Monday night, was $200,000; insured for $60,000 in Baltimore offices.

The Virginia State Fair opened yesterday with a large attendance. A telegram was received from President Grant, regretting that his engagements prevented his attendance.

The Legislature of Tennessee, in convention yesterday, elected James Parvis & Co., representing the *Union and American, Banner, &c.*, public printers.

William Monty, Sr., over eighty-two years of age, a soldier in the war of 1812, died in Louisville yesterday.

Sunday morning a train from Louisville ran over an unknown man near Paris, Tenn., horribly mangling and killing him instantly.

A private dispatch from Hot Springs, Ark., says Harry Elliott, son of Capt. Wm. Elliott, a well known steamboatman, was accidentally killed there yesterday morning.

A destructive fire occurred in the city of Greenville, Ala., on the Montgomery and Mobile Railroad, totally destroying seventeen business houses. The total loss is figured at $150,000. The cause of the fire is unknown.

The afternoon session of the real estate agents at Cleveland was taken up with a long discussion on the meaning of the terms "agent" and "broker," the former having changed but the latter little since the days of the Government. It was thought that Congress ought to recognize them as identical, and a resolution was passed to that effect. The difference between the terms, but these equally mean selling and renting real estate and procuring loans on the same, adjourned until to-day.

A special from St. Paul says that Hon. N. P. Langford has arrived there from Helena, Montana. He comes at the request of citizens of Montana to confer with Gen. Hancock in regard to the protection of the people of Montana from outrages of hostile Indians, who are preparing to drive the whites from the country. The people demand a speedy and sufficient increase of mounted troops, and also authority for rules and regulations to protect themselves against anticipated depredations.

Mrs. Mattie Templar, aged about twenty years, a widow, who has been employed in a boarding house on Second street, between North State and Indiana streets, Chicago, for some time past, suddenly disappeared on Sunday night last, and, from notes which she left and utterances which she made, it is believed she has committed suicide, as no traces of her can be discovered.

The Illinois Central Railroad Company's freight car paint shop, located on the lake shore between Twenty-seventh and Twenty-ninth streets, Chicago, took fire about half-past eleven Monday night, and was completely destroyed, with its contents, including sixteen freight cars, paints, oils, tools, &c. The loss will reach $25,000, fully insured in the Liverpool, London and Globe.

The scheme of a Canada Pacific Railroad is published. The length of the line is 2,500 miles, and amount of capital £20,000,000 sterling.

The Tennessee House of Representatives, by a vote of thirty-eight to thirty, tabled the resolution offered Monday for the election of a Senator, on the ground of Cooper's ineligibility.

FORT WAYNE, IND.

Appropriation Voted to a Railroad—Opening of the Fort Wayne, Muncie and Cincinnati Railroad.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, IND., November 2, 1869.

Wabash county, in this State, held an election yesterday upon the appropriation of one hundred and sixty-five thousand dollars to aid the Grand Rapids, Wabash and Cincinnati Railroad. It was carried by eight hundred majority. The line is a new one, and lies through a good country.

To-morrow the completion of the Fort Wayne, Muncie and Cincinnati Railroad from this city to Bluffton, twenty-five miles, will be celebrated. The citizens of the latter place have arranged for a big time. Many people from here will be present. Speeches, &c., appropriate to the occasion will be made.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

A Train Crashes Through a Locomotive House and Demolishes It—Malicious Displacement of a Switch.

HUDSON, N. Y., November 2.—The Owl train on the Albany and Boston Railroad, which left Albany ten minutes past two this morning, ran into the locomotive house at Chatham Four Corners by the misplacement of a switch. The locomotive of the Owl train passed through the building, completely demolishing one half of it, and drawing the locomotive Virginia, standing in the building, through one end of it. Both engines were badly damaged. The track of the Lebanon Springs road, which crosses at this point, was torn up for some distance. It is evident the switch was misplaced by some malicious person, who has a duplicate key. About two months ago a switch near the place was moved, which came near causing a serious accident.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VII. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 3, 1869. NO. 43.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

Proposed Increase of Banking Facilities.

Secretary Fish's Protection of Russian Claims for Stolen Bonds—Improperly Ganged Whisky.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 2, 1869.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

Befriending Russia.

The readiness with which Mr. Fish has come forward to protect the Government of Russia against loss of certain bonds it alleges were stolen, is creating considerable comment here, in view of the fact that Russia has long refused to settle the claims of some of our citizens for arms and ammunition furnished during the Crimean war. It is stated, however, by the friends of the Emperor that his representatives have had authority for some months to settle these claims, and that the delay is for purpose of speculation, or which the Emperor knows nothing.

Whisky Improperly Ganged.

A large amount of whisky has recently been received at several Atlantic cities from the West with incorrect ganging marks. The matter is under investigation at the internal revenue office, and seizures will probably follow soon. In these cases, it does not appear that either the distillers or merchants are in fault, but indications point to the gangers at the West. The practice has been discovered among them of drawing a small quantity from each of the fifty or one hundred barrels, mixing it, ganging the mixture and marking all the barrels in the lot as of the average proof. The duty of gangers is to inspect each barrel separately, and affix the proper marks. The method described above subjects lots thus marked to seizure.

Increased Banking Facilities.

On the subject of supplying increased banking facilities to the West and South, the Comptroller of the Currency in his annual report will probably recommend the removal of all restrictions on the national banking system, on these two conditions: First, authorize unlimited establishing of new banks on a gold basis; second, authorize new banks with a circulation in greenbacks, to be issued in the same proportion that the new national bank notes are issued.

Major Doane and the City Contracts.

The committee of the city Councils appointed to investigate the manner in which Mayor Boyle has used funds of the city for certain contractors, has reported. Two members conclude that the moneys have been properly paid, and the remaining one reports that there is warrant in law for the course taken.

The Chicago Marine Hospital.

An inspector from the Treasury Department has inspected the Marine Hospital at Chicago, and pronounced it the best building for the purpose he ever saw. He will not recommend an appropriation to complete it.

WASHINGTON, November 2.

CABINET MEETING.

The Cabinet met this morning. Messrs. Fish, Robeson and Creswell were absent.

THE NEW SECRETARY OF WAR.

A large banquet was given this evening to-night at the residence of Col. Dayton, where Gen. Belknap is temporarily boarded. Associate Justice Miller, of the Supreme Court, was also present. Gen. Belknap replied, expressing his gratitude for the compliments, and recognizing the state of affairs in the South developing more fraternal adherence and support of the Union and liberal principles. Gen. Belknap will enter upon the ministerial affairs of the War Department as soon as he can receive the approval of the country.

ST. LOUIS.

The Baptist Sunday School Convention Twenty-seven States Represented.

ST. LOUIS, November 2.—The trains of last evening and this morning come in loaded with delegates to the Baptist Sunday School convention. Twenty-seven States are represented. A prayer meeting was held in the forenoon, occupying about two hours, the leader being Mr. Hanford, of Chicago. The topic was "waiting upon God for the Holy Spirit's special presence."

At about three P. M., Hon. Wm. Phelps, of New Jersey, called the meeting to order, the spacious house being filled in every part. After singing and prayer, a few appropriate scripture was read by Rev. Jesse R. Thomas, D. D., of Illinois. Prayer offered by Rev. W. F. Broadus, D. D., of Virginia, after which excercises of welcome occurred under direction of Rev. Robert Whitfield, D. D., of Missouri, chairman, who, after a few happy remarks, introduced Rev. Edmund Turney, of Tennessee, whose remarks called out Rev. J. E. Weich, of Mississippi, who spoke of Sunday School work west of the Mississippi; an old man in years, but full of enthusiasm.

The Rev. Shepherd Wells, in behalf of the Missouri Sunday School Convention, closed the address of welcome.

Response was then made by the Chairman, Rev. Henry Fish, President of the American Publication Society, under whose auspices the meeting is held and fact. Hon. Wm. Pennsylvania, Chairman of the General Committee, who happily hit the national capital question in the following fact: Both he and Lincoln had drawn the representatives of thirty States, and he hoped to live long enough to see all of this latter, that it would modify all extremes of political views, unmindful of individuals, while it would develope and vitalize the universal love of country in mind.

At the evening session the church was crowded to overflowing. D. L. Shouse, of Missouri, presided. After the singing of the eighth psalm by Rev. T. D. Anderson, of New York, and prayer by Rev. W. H. Marsh, of Delaware, Rev. G. D. Boardman, of Pennsylvania, delivered a very eloquent and effective discourse on the early conversion of children.

A letter was read from Rev. Mr. Curry, of Virginia, expressing regret at failure to attend convention. His place was filled by Rev. A. E. Dickenson, of Virginia, in a short address on the subject of the sermon.

Mr. Doane and Mason Gould and Barker, of Cincinnati, sang a beautiful song, "Anchored for me," written for the occasion by Fanny Crosby

The Daily Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1869.

THE ECUMENICAL COUNCIL dwindles in importance. Italy, like Spain, will reject any of its decisions not in harmony with her laws and the spirit of the age, and has given notice to that effect. Outside of the restricted and bayonet-held dominion of the Pope, it is difficult to find where the decisions of the Council will be accepted as binding.

STATE TREASURER MACKEY has issued a circular stating that the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund have authorized him to give notice to all holders of the five per cent State Loan, due July 1, 1870, that all such bonds will be redeemed by the State Treasury in full, with accrued interest to date of presentation, payments to be made on the first and third Saturdays of every month. The interest on these bonds will cease July 1, 1870.

THE new freight charges on oil went into effect on Monday. The charges on crude per barrel from Titusville to New York, by the new rate, are $2 25, and to Philadelphia $2 15—an advance of sixty to seventy-five cents over previous rates. From the oil regions to Pittsburgh and Cleveland the advance is ten cents per barrel on crude, and it is said that if these rates are adhered to they will give general satisfaction to refiners and shippers, so far as they place the several routes on an equality.

A EUROPEAN Asiatic Pacific Railroad is talked of, from a point in Belgium or Northern France through Europe into the heart of India and China, and so on to the shores of the Pacific. It is claimed that a railroad from the Atlantic to the Pacific through Europe and Asia is just as practicable as a railroad across the American Continent from the Atlantic to the Pacific. We have made the idea a fact on this Continent. The movement fairly illustrates the force of our example and its positive influence on the rest of the world.

IT is reported that Secretary BOUTWELL contemplates an early return to *specie* payment by a grand *coup d'etat*, whereby the anticipated decision of the Supreme Court declaring the legal tender act unconstitutional will be forestalled. Such a step at this time would create a convulsion in the business world, and the report requires something more than a Washington date to give it complete authenticity. Nevertheless it is not wholly improbable, and a suspicion to this effect is said to be at the bottom of the break down in the price of gold.

THE election of the Duke of Genoa as King of Spain appears probable. This will be the most substantial diplomatic triumph which the Emperor NAPOLEON has achieved for several years. It now comes out that the object of General PRIM's visit to Paris was in the interest of an intrigue to make VICTOR EMANUEL King of Spain. It is to be seen how the people will relish a sovereign of NAPOLEON's choice. It is not unlikely that it will impart new strength to the Republican insurrection. PRIM seems to be the ruler of Spain as thoroughly as if he was a crowned King; but he always acts under cover. At present his shade is SERRANO, but next year it will be the young Italian Duke.

GEN. BUTTERFIELD is appealing, as he did in his letter to the President, for a trial by a military court, was either very confident of his own innocence, or "put up a small game of bluff." Military courts take cognizance of acts, under the general charge of "conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman," that civil tribunals do not recognize as indictable offenses. For instance, a lieutenant in the army was ordered to a three years' imprisonment at Galveston, Texas, for the crime of cheating his washer-woman and boarding-house keeper. Neither of these are indictable offences at common law; yet if Gen. BUTTERFIELD is tried by a military court, it is likely, if found guilty of the charges laid at his door, that his punishment will be much more severe. And why should it not be? If we send a Lieutenant to prison for cheating one of his employees, why should we not punish in equal proportion a Brigadier General who cheats the people?

CHEAP TRANSPORTATION BETWEEN THE OHIO RIVER AND LAKE ERIE.

We deem the present an opportune moment to call the attention of our readers to a subject of vital interest to the city of Pittsburgh and the entire State of Pennsylvania. We allude to a cheap water communication from this city to Lake Erie. The importance of this has never been doubted by our leading business men, but real or apparent difficulties seemed always to bridge in the subject. Now it seems to us most of those may be surmounted by a reasonable amount of energy. We shall not at present stop to argue the necessity of it. Our present purpose is to suggest some means to bring about the necessary co-operation of the elements to insure success. The constitutional difficulties that seemed to some minds insuperable whenever State aid was hinted at, were happily overruled last winter in the almost unanimous support in both houses of the Legislature of the bill enabling the Allegheny Valley Railroad to construct its eastern branch from the mouth of the Mahoning. This project too being no less than a great cheap freight route from Pittsburgh to Philadelphia, as explained in President THOMSON's report of two years since, enlists the cordial support of all the railroad interests of the State in its execution. And now we cannot see why a like unanimity and cordiality of support on the part of Philadelphia and the Pennsylvania Railroad should not very soon make us forget that we ever had any old battles to fight. The precedent of last winter not only relieves us from constitutional difficulties, but also suggests that the State Treasurer holds bonds of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, given in payment of the main line, which could be used to give credit to the new corporation. And then, too, the Pennsylvania Railroad, when this new cheap route across the mountains is completed, wants all possible avenues open to bring freight to Pittsburgh, its western end. If like unanimity should be secured this winter in the Legislature, as was furnished last winter for a kindred project of cheap transportation, then half the battle is won.

The enlargement of this canal from Beaver to Lake Erie, to enable it to pass boats or barges carrying 300 tons, would put coal over $3,000,000. The improvement of the Ohio river from Pittsburgh to Beaver could be effected for half that sum. Now if the State of New York can expend some $20,000,000 to enlarge her canal from Albany to Buffalo, Pennsylvania can certainly aid her citizens in expending one-fourth the amount to compete with her upon the surface of Lake Erie. Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and all the railroad interests of the State are alike interested in a cheap connection between Pittsburgh and Lake Erie. The transportation of freight in barges is becoming customary on both the western rivers and Northern lakes. The same could be carried through the canal without breaking of bulk. The towboats could not be passed through the enlarged canal,—but the barges could. Coal and every other heavy commodity loaded at Pittsburgh could be sent to lake ports without being unloaded. And in like manner copper and iron ores from Lake Superior could be brought there without breaking bulk. If the State gives her co-operation as she did last winter, if the Pennsylvania Railroad, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and Erie all cooperate, we cannot see why this great improvement cannot be made within the next two or three years. We shall again refer to this subject.

"SHUT YOUR DOOR."

Boys and very young men are easily pleased. As a consequence of the profound and striking truth conveyed in this very original remark, boys and very young men sometimes think sayings and retorts exceedingly witty and funny which seem to them rather flat when they get older. We were once present in a college lecture room, when a student taking advantage of a pause in the discourse to air his Latin and at the same time make a suggestion for the comfort of the audience, called to a member of the class who had just entered the hall—an [shut the door.] Whereupon the Professor—perhaps irritated at the presumption of the speaker—said to him, "*Claude ostium tuum.*"—which is by interpretation "shut your door"—manifestly meaning, in the language of mere prose—"shut your mouth." We all laughed, and set the Professor down thenceforth as quite a witty man.

We have lately been reminded of this bit of pedantic wit in connection with a matter of some practical importance. At the present season, the beginning of cold weather, when it is neither warm nor very cold, when days occur in which neither the domestic arrangements of fall nor the means and appliances of keeping out winter, are quite satisfactory, people are perhaps more exposed to the danger of taking cold than at any other time of the year. We trust that we are not encroaching upon the province of the Faculty when we say that drafts of air are especially to be avoided. This truth we could establish without appeal to the doctors, by the quotation of several proverbs. But they are "something musty," and we spare our readers. Hence open windows and loose windows should be looked upon as deadly enemies. However, warning in regard to this part of the matter will be needless to the attentive to shut the door. Some people seem to think it a task to close the door through which they have just entered or gone out. Maybe, they suppose it to be a sort of menial or servile work which involves a degree of degradation not to be incurred, though they and their friends should die from the neglect. We know people whose apparently conscientious scruples on this subject almost command respect. Their steadfast resolution not to shut the door reminds one of the heroism which would go to *Worms* if there were as many devils there as there were tiles on the houses. Seriously, many people of great worth and undoubted respectability, in some respects, by their conduct in the matter to which we refer, *lay themselves open* to the suspicion of being either ill-bred, or misanthropic.

When we began to write we did not intend to say so much on this part of our subject. We were thinking chiefly of our College Professor's figurative use of the word—door, or rather the Roman equivalent, to designate the mouth. Though his application of the word is, we believe, quite destitute of classical authority, it seems to us happy; though not a Latin idiom, it ought to be. In fact, the Roman word for door is an immediate derivative from the Roman word for mouth—a fact which proves, or might be made to prove several things with which we are not immediately concerned. The etymological fact is however worth bearing in mind in connection with the speculation to which we are going to refer very briefly.

The great philosopher of Koenigsberg, EMANUEL KANT—who by the way was of Scotch descent—had a vigorous jaw and mouth. He was fond of taking very long walks for exercise—and he would never take with him a companion on these occasions. His biographer tells us that the reason he gave for this preference of solitude was that he thought it injurious to the lungs to talk in the open air. When walking he wished to keep the mouth shut and breathe only through the nostrils. He also always slept with his mouth firmly closed. Let us suppose that KANT was not a mere metaphysician—but a man of almost universal knowledge—and who studied nature in all its departments.

A few years ago MR. GEORGE CATLIN, so celebrated for his life among the American Indians and for his success in describing them, published a pamphlet under the eccentric title, "*Keep your mouth shut.*" This brochure is now in its third edition. In it he argues with all the dialectical and juridical to civilization are due to breathing through the open mouth." In his estimation the mouth is the *door* through which all or nearly all the plagues by which men are afflicted find entrance. Far from being absurd, Mr. CATLIN's theory is made to appear most plausible, and the pamphlet is besides one of the most amusing medical tracts ever written. The *London Lancet*, some time ago, confessed itself half a convert to the theory of its author, and strongly commended the work. Such an authority needs not our poor indorsement.

We must not forget to state that Mr. CATLIN acknowledges that he derived his theory from the superstition and practice of a tribe of American Indians among whom he spent a long time. And it is certainly a remarkable fact that these savages of the wilderness and the illustrious philosopher of Prussia should thus concur in enjoining upon all men and women to shut their mouths.

We cannot close our remarks without offering humble apologies to our medical friends for what may seem interference with their practice.

Ohio—Official.

The following is reported as the official returns of the late Ohio election:

Hayes	255,972
Pendleton	228,467
Hayes's majority	27,505
Last year, on Secretary of State, it stood thus:	
Harewood, Rep	267,005
Hubbard, Dem	240,992
Republican majority	17,395

In 1867, for Governor, the following vote was polled:

Hayes, Rep	243,995
Thurman, Dem	240,922
Republican majority	2,961

ANDREW JOHNSON has settled down in Nashville, with the view of getting himself elected to the Constitutional Convention. Should he *haps* an eye on a seat in Congress in 1870, unless Brownlow, by dying, should give him another for the United States Senate sooner. With a daily affordation to the members of the Legislature, and exhibits no signs of retiring from public life, Nashville is the place of all others in Tennessee where the ex-President's opportunities are most numerous, and where he is weakest; and, if he shall locate there, it will be another proof of that love of opposition which is one of the ex-President's most marked characteristics.

THE Nile expedition of Sir Samuel Baker, comprising a well equipped army of five thousand men and several steel steamers, built in England, constructed so as to be taken to pieces at the cataracts and put together again in the river above them, has left Lower Egypt *en route* for the great lakes from which flow the head streamers of the Nile. The objects are an extension of the whole Nile valley of Nubia and the annexation of the whole Nile valley to its head in the great elevated basin of the Equator to the viceroyalty of Egypt, and to put all those wild tribes of the upper valley and basin to the cultivation of cotton.

THE Republican Committee of Ohio have set an example which similar committees of other States might properly follow. Instead of grounding arms and letting things go until another election day comes round, they propose to keep the machinery in running order by maintaining the organization in a vigorous condition, thereby holding the vantage ground secured in the recent campaign. To this end rooms have been secured in Columbus, where Republicans will at all times be welcome.

THE burning of the steamer Stonewall has started the idea of iron boats for river navigation. The St. Louis *Republican* discusses the subject in the belief that if iron boats can be made profitable on the ocean they can be made equally so on the rivers, the superior consideration being the greater security from such accidents as the one which has just startled every body.

FREDERICK LAUER, the most extensive brewer of ale and beer in Pennsylvania, publishes a card in the Reading papers, stating that the use of his name to the circular purporting to be issued by the "State Liquor League" was done without his knowledge, that he has no connection with liquor leagues, either as a member or officer.

AT a meeting of the Lancaster County Republican Committee on Monday, a motion was made to expel from membership one J. D. Wallings, of Columbia, charged with working for and voting the Democratic ticket at the last election. Mr. Wallings denied the allegations, and after a half hour's debate the motion was laid on the table.

THE New York *Herald* thinks the trouble with the Republican party of New York City is that it has too many carolinas and too few soldiers. The truth is obvious, and it might be put in another way—that there are too many offices in the metropolis, in the Custom House and postoffice. They are an element of weakness rather than strength.

THE crowd is gathering at Cairo in anticipation of the opening of the Suez Canal. Three dollars for a pound of beefsteak, and a wretched beefsteak at that, is now the ruling price. And yet this is but the beginning. It will be worse next week.

GENERAL ROSECRANS makes a better thing out of his California speculations than his Democratic candidacy. His interests in the Modoc estate are said to be worth five millions of dollars.

THE Democrats paid Sam. Cary $3,000 for his services on the stump this fall. He won, they lost, and he has gone to Europe to spend the winnings.

THE Philadelphia *Inquirer* has been enlarged. It claims to be the largest two cent paper in the country. It is the best newspaper in that city.

THE Cleveland *Leader* made its appearance yesterday morning in a bright new dress. It is a handsome, prosperous looking daily.

THE DEAF AND DUMB FREE SCHOOL.

A Benevolent Enterprise—Progress of the Pupils—A Public Exhibition, Etc.

The fact that a public school for the instruction of deaf mutes has been established in this city, is known to many, but the benevolent character of the work is not as fully appreciated as it should be. Although some of our readers may be familiar with the circumstances under which the school was organized, we shall briefly recount them: In January last, Mr. Joel Kerr, a member of Rev. J. G. Brown's church, (United Presbyterian,) started a Mission Sabbath School on Franklin street, and in order to increase the number of scholars offered prizes to those who should bring in new pupils. Among those brought in, was a deaf and dumb colored boy, who, although delighted with the opportunity to attend, was really an annoyance to the other scholars, and could receive but little benefit himself. Mr. Kerr's benevolence was sorely tried with this boy and did not like to turn him away, and did not see how he could well keep him. But the little negro would not dance, sing or be determined and persistent that he could not be driven away. He became, to all appearances, the evil spirit of the school; and when Mr. Kerr could not get rid of him, he resolved to make an effort to teach him. Another deaf mute, a little white boy, was brought in, and soon, after a trouble, a double, as it proved, was prevailed upon to attend the Sabbath School and give these unfortunate boys some instruction. The "social question" was the next thing to settle. Should he seat the white boy, learning that her son was in the class with the black boy, made a fuss about it and threatened to withdraw him. A little reasoning satisfied her that she was about to pursue a very foolish course, as, whatever *superiority* her boy might possess over the negro, they were doubly equal in this—that neither could hear or talk, and both were sadly in need of instruction. The "equality" question was therefore left to settle itself, and the minds and souls of these unfortunate lads were gradually strengthened and enlightened. The idea of a real live school had its germ in this singular circumstance, and the irrepressible colored mute, instead of being a spirit of evil, as at first supposed, proved an instrument for good. As many deaf mutes could be found were gathered in and instructed every Sabbath. The progress was so gratifying that in August last Dr. Brown and others made an application to the Central Board for an appropriation in support of the school, and to pay teachers, with a view to having the education of our deaf mutes engrafted upon the common school system—an idea which, in our judgment, is every way compatible with the spirit of the school laws. The proposition was referred to a committee, and at a subsequent meeting the Board authorized the appointment of two teachers, Mr. Woodside and his sister, and appropriated one thousand dollars to pay salaries. The School Board of the Duquesne district gave the use of a room, in the First Ward building, and thus the first deaf and dumb public school was organized.

A VISIT TO THE SCHOOL.

By invitation of Dr. Brown, a number of the representatives of the press visited the school yesterday forenoon, between ten and eleven o'clock, and spent an hour in witnessing the class exercises. There were about twenty scholars in attendance, but the average number is larger than this. Mr. Woodside called a class and drilled the pupils in the alphabet, in spelling and in simple reading. The exercises were exceedingly novel and interesting, but a detailed description would occupy too much space. The system of instruction is thorough and comprehensive, being based upon philosophical principles; but the manner of teaching is altogether different from the ordinary mode. It is, in a word, object teaching, without the aid of the book, and the eye. In learning the alphabet, the child is shown the letter in print, and then the sign or position of the hand or fingers which represents the letter, and by degress is given to understand that certain signs represent certain letters. In the same way, the picture of a hat or some familiar object, and the letters which represent the name of the object are taught. There are signs for all ordinary objects, and when a class is drilled in spelling, the teacher and pupils stand face to face—the class with their backs to the blackboard. When it is required to "spell" a word, the teacher makes the corresponding sign, when instantly the class turns to the blackboard and writes the letters which make that word. Some of these signs are very curious, and not a few are quite amusing to those who can hear and speak, but to the deaf mutes are serious things, and are studied with eager interest as to the sober face. We will give an instance or two, as illustrating these signs, which were explained by Miss Woodside, the assistant teacher, who is not a deaf mute, but has had large experience with the language, as four of her brothers are deaf and dumb. The sign "father" is made by placing the fore-finger of the right hand across the forehead on the right side. To indicate that "mother" is made by placing the finger over the right cheek. By similar variations, the signs "brother," "sister," "uncle," "aunt," "cousin," etc., are made. Color is made as if printed in types. Color is taught by showing colored pictures, and there is a sign for every shade of color, Touching the right eyebrow signifies "black," touching the lip signifies "red," and many of the colors are denoted by making the initial letter as a sign. By combining the signs of these signs, sentences are formed, and on this point we will give a single example. The sign for "feather" is learned in the first lesson, going through just such motions as a boy or girl would make in taking a feather and blowing it up into the air. If the teacher makes this sign, and follows it by touching his lip, the sign for "red," the class instantly writes "a red feather." In this way, more than a dozen different sentences were produced upon the blackboard, as dictated by the teacher, and the difficult process the deaf and dumb children are taught not only to read and write and converse with one another, but are instructed in all matters of general knowledge in fact, up to this well being. We were gratified to note the rapid progress which has been made in the two months during which the school has been in operation, and too much cannot be said in commendation of the manner in which the teachers discharge their duties.

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GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

AN OCTOBER IDYL.

On the scarlet mountains yonder
Summer lies down to die;
She gathers the robes of splendor
Around her royalty;
Her minions, the lowly grasses
Are weeping about her bed,
And her gentle handmaiden mosses
Pillow her dying head.

She was cruel in her splendor,
She mocked us in her reign,
She held her careless carnival
Above our idol slain.
It failed, the precious promise
Of her glory's dawning to be:
It came, the lost, the longing,
The silence and the pain.

But 'tis not the hand that crowns us,
The hand held out to bless,
'Tis the hand that wrongs and wounds us,
That we offered caress.
Turn, O, beguiling summer,
We o'er thy beauty leans
Though thief or fiend or foe be,
Thou art dying, O, our queen!

All passionate fervor failed,
With eyes at last unsealed,
Turned toward thy conqueror, Autumn,
Thou art dying, O, our queen!
All thou did'st give unto us,
In thy noiseless going glow,
All thou hast taken from us,
Only our God can know.

—*Mary Clemmer Ames.*

DR. Lyman Beecher once said: "A great many professed Christians have no other idea of religion than it is the means of getting to Heaven when they die. As to doing anything for God while they live, it does not enter into their plans. I tell you, my brethren, I do not believe there is one in five hundred of such professors that will reach Heaven; for there is a magnificent in true religion that is above all such contemptible meanness."

A gentleman in the interior of Virginia, who has traveled extensively in that State, writes that the tobacco crop will reach only about two-thirds of the average yield, but that the prices are high enough to equalize in value what will be lost in quantity. The letter says the corn crop is a failure, and that scarcely enough will be raised for home consumption. The wheat crop has been remarkably fine and abundant, and the price of flour is correspondingly low.

It is said that at no time since 1860 has Wall street experienced such dullness as now prevails. Inactivity has succeeded the demoralization resulting from the bursting of the gold bubble, and orders are few and far between. Many of the brokers for days have had nothing to do, and quite a number of them have concluded to leave the street and engage in other pursuits.

Oiled furniture that has been scratched or marred may be restored to its original beauty simply by rubbing boiled linseed oil, used by painters, on the surface with a wad of woolen rags. Varnished furniture dulled may be similarly restored by the use of a varnish composed of shellac dissolved in alcohol, applied in a similar manner. Common beeswax rubbed over furniture and heated by the friction of a woolen wad briskly used is also an excellent furniture polish.

PERSONAL.

Offenbach, as is well known, was a musician from his childhood. When only ten years old he volunteered to play the violoncello in a quartette, the person who was to take that instrument not making his appearance. He did so well that he joined the quartette. It is said that, while in the orchestra of the Opera Comique at Paris, he shared the desk of Seligmann, a well known violoncellist, and the two used to amuse themselves by playing only alternate notes, instead of each playing the entire part, which almost drove the conductor into a lunatic asylum.

A reporter of the Philadelphia *Post* gives as the column report of an interview with Brigham Young, Jr., He says: "Mr. Young is a man of apparently about forty-five years of age; about five feet ten inches in stature, somewhat stout, of a ruddy, healthy complexion, his face is round and full, his eyes large, clear and penetrating, his head slightly bald on the top, his beard very close cut. Without any doubt his whole appearance reminded us more of a country gentleman farmer than anything else and the next moment we imagined we could see in him a leader of the Mormon people. He is, in a word, object teaching, without the aid of the book, and the eye. In learning the alphabet, the child is shown the letter in print, and then the sign or position of the hand or fingers which represents the letter, and by degress is given to understand that certain signs represent certain letters. In the same way, the picture of a hat or some familiar object, and the letters which represent the name of the object are taught. There are signs for all ordinary objects, and when a class is drilled in spelling, the teacher and pupils stand face to face—the class with their backs to the blackboard. When it is required to "spell" a word, the teacher makes the corresponding sign, when instantly the class turns to the blackboard and writes the letters which make that word. Some of these signs are very curious, and not a few are quite amusing to those who can hear and speak, but to the deaf mutes are serious things, and are studied with eager interest as to the sober face. We will give an instance or two, as illustrating these signs, which were explained by Miss Woodside, the assistant teacher, who is not a deaf mute, but has had large experience with the language, as four of her brothers are deaf and dumb. The sign "father" is made by placing the fore-finger of the right hand across the forehead on the right side. To indicate that "mother" is made by placing the finger over the right cheek. By similar variations, the signs "brother," "sister," "uncle," "aunt," "cousin," etc., are made. Color is made as if printed in types. Color is taught by showing colored pictures, and there is a sign for every shade of color. Touching the right eyebrow signifies "black," touching the lip signifies "red," and many of the colors are denoted by making the initial letter as a sign. By combining the signs of these signs, sentences are formed, and on this point we will give a single example. The sign for "feather" is learned in the first lesson, going through just such motions as a boy or girl would make in taking a feather and blowing it up into the air. If the teacher makes this sign, and follows it by touching his lip, the sign for "red," the class instantly writes "a red feather." In this way, more than a dozen different sentences were produced upon the blackboard, as dictated by the teacher, and the difficult process the deaf and dumb children are taught not only to read and write and converse with one another, but are instructed in all matters of general knowledge in fact, up to this well being. We were gratified to note the rapid progress which has been made in the two months during which the school has been in operation, and too much cannot be said in commendation of the manner in which the teachers discharge their duties.

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TURKEY.

The Political Testament of Fuad Pasha—His Views of a Russian Bismarck, and of Governing Christians—A Remarkable Document.

ATHENS, October 7.—The Greek papers are much taken up with the "Political Testament of Fuad Pasha," as it is called. This document, published a few days ago by the *Levant Herald* at Constantinople, where it made as much sensation as here, purports to be a letter addressed by the late Prime Minister of Turkey to the Sultan from Nice, a day or two before his death, in which the dying Grand Vizier gives the Sultan his last and solemn advice in regard to the state and government of the Turkish Empire. The letter was sent from Nice by a faithful slave to the Sultan's mother, to be delivered by her privately in her son, as an opportune moment. How the *Levant Herald* got hold of its contents it does not state. If genuine, it is a document most curious and important, bearing further witness to the ability and deep insight of Fuad Pasha, a statesman of European reputation, and rare genius, whose political faults should be ascribed more to the country he served and its peculiar make-shift condition, but whose real merits matured and developed in that country and the circle in which he lived, were entirely individualized. Treating of the foreign relations of the Turkish Empire, the dying statesman delineates the position of each of the European Powers, and of Russia with rare precision and acumen. "Your imperial Majesty," he says in this part of his letter, "will always find England in the first place among our allies. She has rendered us great services," and "I would add that her fleets, robust as its best provinces than abandoned by England." Fuad, he said, is a mysterious nation, led more by ideas and sentiment, and might be precipitated by Nihilism and everything else will raise terrible emergencies. Austria committed, he thinks, a great error during the Crimean war, but, excluded from Germany, she will be more alive to the danger threatening from the North, Prussia might, in her eagerness for German aggrandizement, sacrifice Turkey; but Teutonic unity once satisfied, she will discover her interest with the Porte in the Eastern question. Russian extension, continues the illustrious Turk, is a fatality; and if I were myself the Muscovite premier I would move heaven and earth to win Constantinople. The Russians act on the same instincts as our own toward the Greeks of the Byzantine Empire. "What we require is power, not obsolete power, but that vital and imperishable strength of science and improved government," and he adds that Russia has the same gigantic progress. Hence, the Sultan should work ceaselessly, for Panslavism in Russia might lead her to change the face of the earth." The Pasha thinks Greece only of slight importance as an instrument in the hands of a hostile power, her glorious history being a thing apart from the corruption and ignorance of the modern Greeks, whose exclusiveness and vanity aid the Turkish policy of isolating them. The Christians should be freed from the Greek Church, and should not join with either the Russian or Roumanian clergy; a union of the Armenian and Greek clergy should not be countenanced. The spirit of philosophy "should be circumscribed among our Christian subjects," so as to free them from clerical influence, but the State ought to be placed entirely above questions of religion. Thus, in substance, ends a very remarkable letter.

ALL ABOUT A WOMAN.

The Metternich Sabre Duel—Vindicating the Honor of the Countess de Beaumont—The Duel to be Renewed to the Death.

Prince Metternich, the Austrian Ambassador at Paris, recently fought a duel with Count de Beaumont, a French nobleman. The Prince received the challenge. Not long ago M. de Beaumont discovered a number of letters in his wife's boudoir. Their contents displeased him. The authors were men of rank and distinction. Prince Metternich was one of them. Count de Beaumont answered the letters with his own hand, and the answers were challenges to fight.

The duel was fought on an island in the Rhine, near Strasbourg, belonging to the Grand duchy of Baden. The middle of the forenoon was the time chosen for the combat and the one selected the sabre, as he has been a cavalry officer, and therefore is familiar with its use. His antagonist, though a good swordsman with the rapier, which wounds only by the point, did not so well understand the use of a sabre, which is mainly a cutting weapon.

When the fight began, Beaumont, ignorant of the usages of the sabre, rushed, like a bull, at the Prince with the point of his sword, just as though it were a rapier. His antagonist was astounded at the novelty of this attack, and forgot himself for the instant. The Count closed upon him, and received his right arm above the elbow completely through. The arm was severed, and blood gushed from the wound in streams. The Prince turned deadly pale, but retained his self-control sufficiently to return the Count's salute, as required by the duelling code. Neither of the adventurers spoke a word. The Prince was taken to a neighboring chateau, and for several hours was unwilling, and he only stated that he would die. He was better at the latest advices.

This is the first Parisian duel fought in consequence of the letters to the Countess de Beaumont. Her husband first fought Viscount Hailey-Lajarcie, and received a wound. The Viscount, shortly after his escape from death at the hands of Mr. Beaumont, was also killed by a kind of foot poloaning, occasioned by wearing poisoned silk slippers. A second duel was fought between M. de Beaumont's youngest brother and another of the offending letter writers, who was badly wounded. The Metternich duel is the last up to the present time. But Count de Beaumont has absolutely refused to fight two other gentlemen, while many others remain to be challenged.

Prince Metternich is a favorite in Paris society, and the duel has excited much interest. It is singular that no one should have been wounded through the ignorance of his opponent. Count de Beaumont though an instrument in the sabre exercises, was successful; if he had known more about the usual method of fighting, he might have been defeated.

The Paris *Figaro* says that it is one of the conditions of M. de Beaumont's challenges that the duels shall continually be renewed as soon as the wounds of each are healed, until one of the two is killed.

These gentlemen should come to New York and fight mit the Hon. Horace Greeley.

OUR NEW MINISTER TO CHINA.

The Way He Was Selected—Mr. Low Described.

Mr. Low, our new Minister to China, is in Washington awaiting his instructions from the Department of State. The appointment of Mr. Low was made entirely without that gentleman's knowledge; in fact, up to this time he has never met President Grant at all. The President, it appears, was anxious to make the appointment of a suitable gentleman from California. He had four names before him, and fifteen of that State and handed the list to General Sherman, who had spent some time in California before the war, and was, therefore, well acquainted with the merits of the different persons noted down.

In handing the list to Gen. Sherman the President requested him to arrange the names in the order of his opinion of their fitness for the position. Gen. Sherman placed the name of Mr. Low at the head of the list. Gen. Sherman then telegraphed to Gen. Thomas, requesting him to mention the subject to Mr. Low and to reply in cipher. After consulting the matter in consultation with his friends, Mr. Low determined to accept, and General Thomas so replied to General Sherman, through the cipher dispatch, of the appointment. Mr. Low is a native of Maine and removed to California during the early days and became a merchant. In 1861 he was elected a member of Congress. Upon returning to California, in 1863, he was appointed Collector of the port of San Francisco, and very soon after elected Governor of the State.

Since the expiration of his Gubernatorial term he has been living a private life, and until the offer of his late appointment, had determined to accept no more public offices. Mr. Low is a gentleman of about forty years of age, of decidedly pleasing manners, and a good, conciliating ability and generous feeling. He has a wife and child, and will take his family with him. In conversation Mr. Low expresses himself thoroughly informed upon the American policy towards China, and signifies a desire to adhere to and adv

The Daily Commercial.

OLD RIVERS IN ARIZONA.

The Oldest Settled Part of America—New and Singular Discoveries.

CAMP VERDE, ARIZONA TERRITORY, } September 20, 1869. }

On Saturday last, the 18th inst., a small party from this post visited a place called "Montezuma Well," situated on Beaver Creek, about eight miles distant.

The well is about one hundred yards back from the stream upon a high isolated mesa, is about one hundred and twenty-five yards in width, and about one hundred feet down to the water, which is surrounded by perpendicular walls of rock.

The water is very clear, of a light green or bluish color, and is very strongly impregnated with lime, sulphur, soda, iron, and other minerals. It has no visible inlet, but its outlet is by a subterranean passage at a point nearest Beaver creek, into which it empties a large volume of water.

The whole country between the "Sierra Prieta" and the "Mogollon" ranges of mountains is a limestone formation, and full of caverns, some of which are quite extensive, as was shown by the results of the day's explorations.

All along the bluffs of the Rio Verde and Beaver creek, where these caves exist, they are found to have been the dwelling places of a race of people which has long since passed away, and about which not even myth-ology holds a fact; but it is generally supposed that they are of a very ancient character, as old and probably older than the Aztecs of Mexico.

It is certain that the present aboriginal occupants of the land have no knowledge of them, altogether, and from their fierce and warlike character it is supposed that they are the destroyers of this industrious agricultural people, which they seem to have been, and who certainly were deserving of a better fate.

The object of the expedition was to explore the caves and ruins by which the place is surrounded, and ascertain, if possible, the depth of water in the well. We took with us a rubber ring which was inflated and launched. Dr. W. H. Smith (post surgeon), and myself undertook to make the soundings, which we did in a very satisfactory manner, but with a great deal of labor and at manifest peril, owing to a thick growth of water plants which floated upon the surface, and extended some twenty feet from shore, and through which it was next to an impossibility to swim. By great exertion the difficulties were overcome, and the soundings made, which in the deepest place was eleven fathoms.

Around the well were massive walls of masonry, upon which time had made such inroads that it was almost impossible to tell any kind of their original construction, but it is certain that they were intended as much for defense as for habitation. They were like the feudal castles of old—their dilapidations and their forms.

All around the well in the high walls were caves which, too, had only been occupied, and, from the absence of any human relics, all remain nearly as perfect to-day as they were when abandoned, possibly hundreds of years ago. These openings are built up with masonry, through which are left small entrances and loopholes for protection. The walls were literally covered with the smoke of their fires, now so old that it will not rub off, and in their dilapidations the prints of their hands as plainly as if they were made yesterday. Charred corn, pumpkins, gourds, mescal, and seeds are found in the plaster, which is conclusive proof that they were an agricultural people—and for a similar reason it is believed that they were a manufacturing people, as a great profusion of cloth, and pieces of common twine have been found in these caves, and which were preserved in the same manner.

To-day we discovered a new cave which no white man had ever seen before; it was evidently the Gibraltar of this ancient city—the name of which is forever lost. Upon entering the great front room, in every direction were seen little rooms where families once lived, forming, as it were, counter-scarp galleries, as inferior in use of defense, impregnable to any enemy except starvation. Leading from here are numerous passages which have not been explored. One passage led down into a great chamber, at least one hundred feet in diameter, from one side of which issued a small stream of water was found, evidently a branch to the outlet to the well. Owing to the poorly provided torch (dried grass) with which we deemed prudent to explore any of the passages leading from this room.

These caves are a strange place to live in; some of them are up almost perpendicular walls of rock to a considerable height. And under extreme difficulties, with an insufficient number, they have carried great rocks, immense timbers, and other building material, where it is almost impossible for a man to go.

Remains of granaries and waterways in which they kept their supplies, are found in nearly every abode of this character.

Now it must not be supposed that the entire population were living in these caves, for in every direction from the well you may go in this territory and Western New Mexico, ruins of towns are to where to be seen, in every valley, on every mesa, and on nearly all small eminences are remains of forts which they have built for protection against some common enemy which eventually exterminated them.

Some, certain upon which they ground their corn, acorns, and mesquit beans, pieces of broken china in which they cooked their food, and pieces of pottery, painted and glazed, are found everywhere. It seems as if every inhabited place teemed with life, and that this country was once as densely populated as any of the known tenants of the Union are to-day.

The most perfect of any of these ruins, and which is in the best state of preservation, is in a cave on Beaver Creek, about one mile and a half from Camp Verde. It is in a perpendicular wall of rock between two and three hundred feet high; the lower entrance is over one hundred feet above the valley below. It is four stories in height, and, like all of the others, has its interior lines of defense. The floors are elaborately constructed of small timbers covered with straight sticks placed closely together, and upon this is placed the mescal for flooring, usually six inches thick. The upper floors seem to have been constructed entirely for defense. A crenated wall breast high overhangs the whole structure, from which can be seen the entire surrounding country, and from its giddy height a stone can be thrown into the river, one hundred and fifty feet below.

The excellent state of preservation of the wood and materials used in these caves is due to their sheltered position, and the dry, hot climate of the country. Were it not for this, nothing would have been known of these people, as everything in the ruins which has been used in the construction of these houses has decayed wherever it has been exposed to the weather.

Much has been said of these ruins, and many speculations have been made as to the buildings, but it is all speculation, as no one knows who they were. A volume might be written on the subject and still leave it unfinished.

After spending the whole day at the well and among its caves and ruins, we returned at night to the post, feeling satisfied that the day had been one of pleasure as well as pleasure.—E. H., *Cor. Cleveland Herald.*

THE BARE-FOOTED FISHER GIRL.

How a Little Michigan Girl is Captain of a Sail-Boat, and How She Has Made a Fortune with Her Fishing Nets and Berry Picking.

From the Milwaukee Wisconsin.

While our steamer Norman lay unloading up at Fort Oneida, on the Michigan shore, there came aboard a pleasant, bare-footed German girl, with a pail of berries. She wore a cheap calico dress, minus the hoops, with a little gingham shaker, nearly hiding her face. She was rather undersize, with a supple figure and an air of modest assurance that denoted a girl of genuine stamp, but that told the boys to keep out of her way. All the men about the boat and dock seemed to know her. The steward bought her berries at her own price. The clerk at the office boarded his bad to her as if in the presence of a duchess. "That's the smartest girl in Michigan," said the engineer, as she passed out of the gangway. The girl gave no heed to admiring glances or gallant remarks that followed her, but straightway sought her little fish-craft, where she was mending nets, by the shore.

On inquiry of the old dockman, we learned that our little barefooted maiden, though only seventeen, was the oldest of a family of six, even dozen, living in a little double log cabin, on the high bank above the shore. Her father came here from Buffalo, some dozen years ago, went to clearing timber, selling wood to the steam-boats, and "saving stuff" on his land. Lanie the oldest girl was the "little captain" from the start, and showed pluck far beyond her years. In winter, she would get on her boots and be out among the wood-choppers, before she could hardly wallow through the snow. In summer she would wander off a berrying, or be down among the nets or fishing-boats. It was her greatest delight to get on the water, to rock and toss upon the waves. At ten, she was a trim little sailor herself, and would coast off for miles alone. At twelve, she would allow no boy to pass her with sail or oar.

For the last three years "Lanie" has been master of a handsome fishing craft and a set of "gill nets." She puts them out early in April and cool days there after, going to bed at dark and draw the nets. She often brings in a couple of hundred fine lake trout and white fish at a haul. She dresses them, dresses herself, packs and sends them away to market. Her August and September catch amounted to over $500. Besides her catching receipts she has taken in over $70 this season for berries, picked at odd hours by herself and sister. All her money goes to her father. Shortly after the fourth of July a way is old sacks and stockings under his bunk, which after might be guards it with a safe and placid. In all, she is said to have earned over $1,000.

Of course the old man is proud of his girl, and tells of her exploits with the liveliest twinkle of satisfaction. Danger and hardship seem unknown to her. She will go out in any blow, and come in with full sails. Her white mast and blue pennants is known by people all along the coast. Boatsmanlike her in passing days over the lake is proud to recognize her. Without knowing it Lanie Bortinette is a heroine.

VINEGAR PLANT.

How all Can Have Good Vinegar.

It belongs to the genus of fungals (*Penicillium glaucum*) and is easily propagated by following the annexed recipe. Take half a pound of brown sugar, and half a pint of molasses, put them in three quarts of water till well dissolved, then place the mixture in a wooden or stone pot, cover it down, and place behind the stove in a warm situation. In about six or seven weeks you will find floating on the top a tough, leaky substance—this is the vinegar plant; the mixture will have turned to vinegar of a far poorer quality than will be hereafter turned with its aid. Now prepare a mixture as before, and when cool, lay over it the vinegar plant. A bit of matting or shingle should be laid upon the plant to keep it down, as the plant over it, as the vinegar is of a purer quality if it does not touch the air. Set it in a warm place behind the stove or beside the range, covering it closely, and in two weeks or more, taste it; if sharp vinegar has been produced, commence manufacture. The vinegar is of a dark color, but of far better quality than what is brought generally for cider vinegar, but has never seen apples. It is probable that what is termed the "mother" in vinegar is directly allied to this plant, and might be employed by those who desire to produce a "vinegar plant" without delay. The cost of vinegar made in this manner is extremely small, and for all purposes of ment so universally employed in culinary matters, we recommend it to our readers. We do not think there is much liability of deterioration in its properties, and it would certainly give many families a saving in their vinegar bill. It would be unable to produce it in any other manner, as the plant is procurable. Boiled rice would be an excellent utensil for the preparation, as it could be covered tightly.

A hard working man, who had spent most of his life in Pittsfield, Mass., and accumulated $12,000 or $15,000, sold out there a few months since and went to reside in one of the suburbs of New York. Having a son who was a clerk in a banking office in that city, he placed his surplus funds in his hands for investment. The young man put them into the gold pool. The speculative bite of Corbourne came, and he was cleaned out, and the father, at sixty, is ruined.

NATURE OR ART?

The Onondaga Giant—What is It?

The Onondaga Giant continues to be the theme of excitement in all Central New York. Wm. C. Newell, on whose land the image was found, has sold three fourths of his interest at the rate of $50,000 for the whole, and five other gentlemen now own shares in it. As soon as the exhibition of the giant ceases to pay at home, it is the intention to take it up and carry it on a tour through the country. Dr. Bulsley, of Norwich, Conn., has been to see the giant, and is of the opinion that it is a petrifaction. He gives the following account of it:

The body lies upon its back, now fully exposed to view on all sides except the under side, and when found was imbedded about four inches in gravel and sand of the same color precisely as the material of the body itself, which is a blue-gray limestone. A thin layer of yellowish clay under this. Over the whole he was a deposit of alluvial soil, about three feet in thickness. The field is a clover lot, extending from the present bed of the creek, about twenty yards inland, up to a low sloping bank, at the foot of which lies the body of the giant, the back toward the bank. The upper portions of the body at the left shoulder, at the hip, the breast bone the knee cap, and about the toes of the left foot, are wider worn, and thus partially polished, discovering a bluish gray limestone cropping up through the yellowish white incrustation of carbonate of lime with which the body was at one time evidently entirely covered. The conclusion is inevitable that at a former period the creek ran along by a low bank, and gradually covered the body with alluvial deposit, as the embankment was formed, which widened the channel, so as at a time when the Onondaga valley was a lake, in its whole extension, lying up against the present ranges of high hills as the shores. The following are some of the reasons for thinking it a petrifaction:

The naturalness of the whole thing. The entire harmony of the parts. The fine, round and slightly contorted left foot, the sharply distended toes, the twisted left hip, the left hand under and against the hip, palm down, and the convulsively pressed down right hand upon the lower part of the abdomen, with a force which bends up the fingers at the ends, depressing them in the center—all speak in a language not to be misunderstood, of anguish. That the head is turned slightly over toward the right from the true line of the body, and the usual corresponding twist in the neck, in direct loss, is proven, not only by laying a straight edge along the body up to the Adam's apple, but more conclusively by the fact that the right eye-ball, in setting against the lower side of its socket, has left the deep depression between itself and the right of the nose, while the left eye-ball, settling in the same direction, has pushed up against the lower wall of its socket, leaving but a very slight depression at the inner corner of the eye.

The sole of the left foot, under side of the left calf, thigh and elbow, and a portion of the fingers of the left hand lying under him, are somewhat softer than the exposed portions, while the remaining portions of the same parts are undoubted by the crushing agency. Proof conclusive to my mind, that the body was done prior to the commencement of the petrifying process, and not from the effects of years of exposure. Also, the fingers of the left hand, the great toe of the left foot, and the whole length of the spine, are of a lighter color than the rest of the body, which is evidently owing to the fact that they were protected from the action of the petrifying agency by having been imbedded in the gravel and sand, while the rest of the body was exposed.

During the grading of section six of the Cazenovia & Canandaigua Railroad, about twenty miles from Cardiff, the scene of the present excitement, the bones of a race of gigantic human beings were exhumed, one of them measuring eleven feet in length. Petrified fish have been found in the lower end of the near Cardiff, and among others a perch, quite perfect, and of good size, was found by W. B. Kirk, of Syracuse. Five miles farther down the valley, in ravines worn by the floods of several years since, from the Onondaga valley country, was found the bones of a horse. Further north in the same valley, the corpse of a child, on being taken up, was found to be petrified. The body of a man, buried a few years, in the neighborhood, was found petrified, after removal, and found to be a perfect petrifaction, was taken home by the owner, and still remained in the house, she refusing to have it removed. To these statements I am indebted to a writer in the Syracuse *Daily Standard*, who can give names if necessary. This we see that petrifaction is no longer confined to the vicinity of Cardiff. Mr. Wright, who formerly owned the farm upon which the great discovery was made, states that near by is a spring that will, within a few months, turn into solid stone any small deposits of sand and gravel. The Onandaga Indians are accustomed to regale their visitors with accounts of things which troubled their fathers, and among those things were the stone giants.

THE DEVIL.

Titles by Which He has Been Known—Belief of Our Ancestors—Witchcraft and Other Superstitions.

His "Satanic Majesty" has had many titles. The Egyptians called him Typhon; the Greeks, Titan; the Persians, Ohromaze. The Scotch have given him several names, as "Auld Clootie," which is supposed to allude to his *cloven* feet. They also called him the "Auld Ane" (the Old One); and still another Scottish appellation for him is "Auld Hornie," which is based on the popular belief that the satanic Majesty is supplied with horns. According to a learned German theologian, there are 44,435,766 devils. The usual German estimate is "ten thousand tuy feis," but the calculation renders it a used up exclamation. Our ancestors firmly believed that it was possible for a person to be possessed by a devil. For hundreds of years, indeed, humanity has held this creed, or this superstition; nor, in the face of the many instances of demoniac possession recorded in the Scriptures, can we refuse without impiety to credit the stories of men, women and children who have been said to have been miraculously cast out. The good men who translated the Bible into the English tongue were the contemporaries of the witch-finders. The king to whom they dedicated their grand labor had himself written a polemic treatise against witchcraft. They came from their task, their brains teaming by Oriental imagery, and unable, perhaps, to draw lofty allegory and naked fact, to detect the supernatural in every relation of social life, and so find devils everywhere. The old fiend of the Medieval legends—the fiend with horns and hoofs, saucer eyes and a tail—was resuscitated in the bright morning of the Protestant Reformation. From the accession of James until the end of the reign of the Second Charles, "the State Trials" teems with records of devilry. Let a woman be old and ugly and cross-grained, and especially, if unmarriageable, and straightway commerce with a familiar fiend was imputed to her. Many such miserable old crones who had been scourged, ducked and pelted nearly to death's door, were fain to avoid further torture before they had reached the stake, to con ess they had colleagued with the devil, with the likeness of a black man, about a foot and a half high." In France, at the same period, the name of Lourdun were possessed by a devil in the shape of a bon-cat, speaking tolerable Latin. In Sweden the children were playing with the evil one, who was regularly exercised out of whole troops of urchins every Sunday morning at the Church door by means of a birch rod. And the devil even crossed the Atlantic and caught hold of people in Virginia, and the washer women and cooks of Salem and other parts of New England.

The imaginations of the Chinese has invented no less than ten devils and hells. One presides over a hell stark full of knives; another an iron tank filled with boiling water; a third is a hell of ice; in another the punishment is pulling out the tongues of those who tell lies; another a hell of poisonous serpents; in another the victim is drawn into prison; another a hell of blackness and darkness; and in praying they say, "May I not fall into the hell of swords!" and into this or that place of torment.

Prince Alfred is enjoying unusual opportunities of becoming acquainted with Oriental life. He visits on his present tour through Japan, Hoogo, Osaka, Kioto and Nagasaki. He has been presented to the Micado, but that interview is described as a very tame affair. The English merchants in Japan exhibited the most frantic loyalty on the occasion of the Prince's visit.

PROPOSALS.

To Railway Contractors.

ENGINEER'S OFFICE, C. S. V. AND R. R., Salem, Ohio, October 27, 1869.

SEALED PROPOSALS

Will be received at my Office, Broadway Block, Salem, O., until 2 P. M. of

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 30TH, 1869,

At which time and place they will be opened for the GRADING, BRIDGING AND MASONRY of that portion of the Cleveland, Salem, Youngstown and Pittsburgh Railway between Salem and Beaver, eastern line, and of that portion between New Philadelphia and the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway, about eight miles. The work will be divided into sections of from one mile to five, and received for each section separately. Work on each section must be commenced within thirty days from the day of letting, and carried on in such manner as to insure completion and acceptance by the Chief Engineer on the 1st day of September, 1870.

Plans and Specifications will be shown to contractors after November 20, 1869.

Bids will be received for the payment on the 15th of each month, of the estimate of work done and materials furnished the preceding month, reserving 20 per cent., which will be paid in cash on the final completion and acceptance of the work by the Chief Engineer, or for the payment of the reserved 20 per cent., in the Capital Stock of the Company at par.

The Company reserve the right to reject any and all bids.

By order of ZADOC STREET, President, and the Board of Directors.

H. PAUL, CHIEF ENGINEER.

October 28th, 1869.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY WORKHOUSE.

PROPOSALS

Will be received until NOVEMBER 15TH, at the office of the Directors of Montgomery, on FIFTH STREET, for furnishing 1,000 LOCUST POSTS, 8 feet long and from 6 to 8 inches in diameter, delivered at Claremont Station, W. P. R. R., on or before December 1st, 1869.

GEO. STEPHENSON, Secretary.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.

NOTICE TO

Flour Dealers and Consumers.

We are now receiving a lot of 10,000 bushels carefully selected WHITE WHEAT, Kentucky and Tennessee, purchased in Gibson, Parke, Green and Monroe counties, Indiana, and will be ground in the Pearl Mill, and cannot be surpassed by any in the United States, and we are prepared to furnish our customers with Machinery, Bolting Cloths and Cooling Rooms, and as we have been grinding for the past two years, we think we can compete on the quality.

R. T. KENNEDY & BRO.

Pearl Steam Mill, Allegheny, Sept. 13 1869.

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10,000 BUSHELS SHELLED CORN.
10,000 BUSHELS RYE.

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D. WALLACE,
253 LIBERTY STREET.

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Robert H. Patterson & Co.,

CORNER OF

Seventh Avenue and Liberty Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

Will, on every Saturday, hold an Auction Sale of

Horses, Carriages, Buggies, Wagons,

And everything appertaining to the Horse.

Parties desiring to sell will please leave their notice of consignment in or before Thursday of each week in order for advertising. Prompt attention and good care will be given all stock left for sale.

JOHN H. STEWART, AUCTIONEER.

AUCTION.

Will be sold at R. H. Patterson & Co.'s Sale Stables, on

SATURDAY, Nov. 6th, at 10 o'clock A. M.

One 2-horse Grain Wagon, second-hand. Almost as good as new.

R. H. PATTERSON & CO.

FOR SALE,

THE VALUABLE SHEET IRON ROLLING MILL, AT BRISTOL, PA.

The Mill is nearly new and is now in successful operation, with a full supply of Orders. Location desirable, being on the Canal, by which Coal and Iron are delivered on the property and convenient to the Philadelphia and Trenton (New York) Railroad Depot. Everything in and about the Mill is in first-class order. On and in connection with the above property is a large Forge with two fires. The Saleen chimney, etc., which can be put in running order at a small expense. Will be disposed of on reasonable and favorable terms. Apply for or address

J. L. SHOEMAKER, BRISTOL, PA.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS STAND AND Stock of Groceries, located in the thriving town of Orrville, Wayne county, Ohio, on the P. Ft. W. & C. and C. Z. & C. Railroads. It is situated on the southwest corner of the Public Square, and is an good a stand for business as there is in the place. This is a good opening for some live man that would like to go into the Grocery and shipping Trade. Object, change of business. For terms, apply to R. W. SKELTON, Orrville, O.

WASHINGTON STREET

PROPERTY FOR SALE.

Nos. 101 and 103 Washington street, 42 feet front by 85 feet deep, building two and three stories high. Brick House, one Bath Room, &c., &c. For terms, apply to

ELI EDMUNDSON, 96 and 98 Third avenue.

FOR SALE—RARE CHANCE—TO CLOSE A PARTNERSHIP.

Warehouse Nos. 96 and 98 Third Ave.,

24 feet front, 80 feet deep, four stories high. For terms, apply to

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WILLIAM M. LYON, CURTIS G. HUSEY.

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Just Received by Direct Importation from England.

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Of the Latest Styles in Large Quantities.

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EXTRA QUALITY.

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DEALERS IN

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OPPOSITE THE GRAIN ELEVATOR,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

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From their own Quarries, located in Northampton County, Pennsylvania, ATLAS PENRYN, P. O.

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E. L. GOODWIN, Agent.

J. S. SHALLENBERGER, Pres't.
Office: BREWER'S BUILDING, DUQUESNE WAY corner Eighth street, Pittsburgh, Penna.

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In Great Variety, ranging in price from $3 00 up to $200. For Sale by

JAMES BOWN,

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SHOT, SHOT,

At Manufacturer's Prices. A full assortment, embracing all Numbers, from 3 to 12 in 25 pound and 5 pound Bags. For Sale by

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Nos. 10, 12, 14 and 16 gauge, either Pin or Central Fire. For sale by

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I have just received a complete assortment of Fire Irons and Stands for the same. Some of them make a beautiful ornament to the Parlor, as well as useful necessity. For sale by

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Mechanics' Tools.

I have on hand a complete assortment of MECHANICS' TOOLS, of the very best quality, embracing nearly all kinds of Minor Tools used by Machinists, Blacksmiths, Gas Fitters and Carpenters. For sale by

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Housekeepers and families desirous of replenishing their Knives and Forks, can find a full assortment of all Kinds and Styles, either staple or plated, with Ivory, Rubber or Common Handles. For sale by

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RAZORS, SCISSORS AND CUTLERY,

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INCORPORATED 1854.

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Capt. P. A. ROBERTSON, Gen'l Agent and Surveyor.

DIRECTORS:

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John Aiken, William Moore,
James Woodburn, R. Wallace,
Samuel B. Robison, John B. Canfield,
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Insures Steamboats and Cargoes. Insures against loss and damage in the navigation of the Southern and Western Rivers, Lakes and Bayous, and the navigation of the Rivers.

Insures against loss or damage by fire.

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OF PITTSBURGH.

Office, N. E. corner Wood and Fifth sts., second floor.

Insures against LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE on Dwellings, Stores and other Buildings; Furniture, Household Goods and Merchandise.

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W. W. MARTIN, President.
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Insures Lives and Granting Annuities.

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ALEX. TODD.....President.
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Fire and Marine Risks. A home institution managed by Directors determined by promptness and liberality, to maintain the character it has acquired, and to afford the best protection to those who desire to be insured.

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Alex. Nimick, Reuben Miller, Jr.,
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SOAPS, SOAPS.

GLYCERINE, HONEY,
OMNIBUS, MARSHMALLOW,
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BROWN WINDSOR,
JUNIPER TAR,
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MAYNARD'S BITTERS:

Maynard's Camphor Ice;
Jayne's Expectorant;
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Keyser's Pectoral Syrup;
Seller's Cough Syrup;
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The Daily Commercial.

CITY MATTERS.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

Meeting Yesterday—Reports of Meat Inspector and Health Officers.

The Board of Health of the City of Pittsburgh held a meeting at the office of the Board, No. 164 Fourth avenue, at four o'clock yesterday afternoon.

Members present: Messrs. House, Wilson, Wrede, Cramer and President Gross. General Pearson officiated as Secretary.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Meat Inspector Weaver presented his report for the month of October, in which he says he visited markets, stores, slaughter houses and city stock yards seven hundred and two times; made two hundred condemnations and confiscations in meat shops; condemned and sent meat out of the market once; made three informations before the Mayor; attended three hearings before (his Honor. There are three additional hearings to be attended to. The number of cattle in the city are as follows: No. 1, 26; No. 2, 93; No. 3, 17; total meat sheep, 136.

Hogs, 1; total meat hogs and died.

J. B. Williams, Assistant Health Officer for the Seventh ward, presented his report for the month of October. It segregates, under the heads of nuisances abated, 51. Permits notified, 38.

Crosby Gray, Health Officer for the First District, in his report for October, reports twenty-six nuisances abated, and twenty-six permits notified. Number of grading permits, 25; amount received from permits, $13 5; expenditures for the month, $3 50.

The report was received and filed.

Health Officer Gray reported that the officers had attended to the Point, in accordance with instructions. Suits had been instituted against parties for the violation of the health laws contrary to ordinance, and other suits would be commenced shortly.

Mr. Wilson moved that the order of this Board requiring all persons to close their privies to desinfect the contents, be suspended until after the first of April, 1870. Carried.

A resolution, on motion of Mr. Andrews, authorizing the Health officer to employ Mr. Swartzwelder to prosecute cases in behalf of the Board, was adopted.

Health Officer Gray reported that the late Treasurer, Jas. McClung, would have about one hundred dollars in his hands.

On motion, the Board ordered to be drawn for the salaries of the Physician and Health Officers.

The Board then adjourned.

An Unfortunate Youth.

Late on Monday night, Lieutenants Emmett and Cotton, on duty in the Twelfth ward, observed three or four "seedy" looking individuals wending their way towards the platform of the Pennsylvania Railway, and as the boys they were after no good, concluded to follow, and wait for developements. The quartette appear to have taken alarm at the sluggish movements of the officers, and on the latter getting off their guard, brought their midnight tour to an abrupt termination by separating, each going in a different direction. Two of the fellows, but almost immediately bent their course to another route by which they could, after secreting themselves, bid the satisfaction of seeing the men appear on the platform. The third one, a young neighborhood, climbed the stone wall beside the platform, and proceeding along a freight car of the Pennsylvania Railroad, let himself down by the steps by another route to the same spot and after secreting themselves for some time drew off to meeting the men appear again. They extinguished the gas in the neighborhood, and then proceeded to the business at hand, and suppose him a freight car of the Pennsylvania Railroad, in which they started away. The officers immediately left their place of concealment and in three less taking flight dropped the box and ran. The officers followed in hot pursuit, and at the corner of Penn and Grant street one of the rascals was captured. The officers escaped. He was taken to the lock-up and yesterday morning Lieut. Emmett made information against him for larceny. He also discovered in the mouth, who on his way as Charles Kearney, the person for whom he had in his possession a warrant on a charge of stealing $50 from Charles Kettner. This information was made some time ago, but parties could not find the stealing arrest until his unfortunate tour on Monday night. The box stolen from the railroad car was found on a farm in Fineville, and contained dry goods. The accused has a hearing during the day and was committed for trial in default of bail.

The Mansfield Accident.

Coroner Clawson held an inquest on the remains of Patrick Murphy, section foreman of the Pan Handle Railroad, who was killed at Mansfield on Monday last, by being run over by engine No. 66. The evidence adduced went to show that Murphy was walking on the track when the down freight train, to which was backing, knocked him down, the wheels passing over his legs inflicting injuries which resulted in his death.

Dr. R. E. Walker testified that he had been called upon to attend the injured man, and found, upon examination, that he had received a compound fracture of both thighs, a fracture of the left knee joint, and a fracture of the lower third of the upper third of the right leg. He died about twenty minutes after the witness first saw him, of hemorrage, resulting from the injuries.

The jury returned the following verdict: "That the deceased Patrick Murphy, came to his death by being accidentally run over by a train whilst walking on the track, by engine No. 66, of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad, at Mansfield, about seven o'clock this evening."

The deceased was thirty years of age, was born in Ireland, and lived in this country fifteen years.

Fire Alarm Telegraph Report.

Following is the report of the operations of the Pittsburgh Fire Alarm and Police Telegraph during the month of October, justelosed, for which we are indebted to Mr. S. T. Paisley, the Superintendent:

Number of alarms	12
Blows on the Central bell	216
Blows on the Seventeenth ward bell	216
Blows on the Twenty-third ward bell	216
Total loss by fire	$11,550
Total insurance	4,850

Loss not covered by insurance $6,750

The largest fire of the month occurred on the morning of October 27th, in the alarm for which was given, at Craig's brass foundry on First avenue—the loss being $3,000. The insurance $4,000. Of the alarms, eight were in the First district, three in the Second district and one in the Third district.

The Death of Young Burkley—Coroner's Inquest.

In yesterday's paper we noticed the fatal accident which occurred on Monday last, by which, at the engine house of the Steubenville railroad, near the Union Depot. The deceased, who was only seventeen years of age, had been employed stoke-keeper at the engine house, and was required to do other work about the building. One of the engines, engaged in coupling cars, he was caught between the bumpers and terribly crushed. He was immediately released and conveyed to the residence of his father, George Burkley, in the rear of No. 20 Second avenue, where he received prompt attention. He survived until about twelve o'clock in the morning, when he died. Coroner Clawson empanneled a jury yesterday morning, but the investigation was postponed until the morning of the 4th inst. The deceased had been in the employ of the company for three years, and his father has been taken to Westmoreland county for interment.

Brought to Grief.

On Monday evening, a couple of days six o'clock a gentleman named S. D. McKinn stepped up to the ticket office of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, leaving a parcel containing a fine overcoat lying on a bench in the waiting room. He had scarcely arrived at the ticket window when Owen McDonald, who appeared to be eyeballing proceedings, quickly shouldered the parcel, took the parcel, and proceeding outside the depot, walked up the hill a short distance and leaving. A person who witnessed the transaction shouted "police" and Lieut. Emmett and officer O'Neil, who were on hand at the time, promptly, captured the accused, taking him out of the train, which was about to start from the street. He was conveyed to the lock-up and information for larceny made against him by Mr. McKinn yesterday morning. After a hearing he was committed to jail for trial.

List of Unmailable Letters.

The following is a list of letters held as the Pittsburgh Postoffice for want of pre-payment of postage and on account of insufficient address. They can get them by applying at the Postoffice:

Blackwood & Morrison, Smyrin, Ohio.
Gilfillan, Mrs. C. A., Mercersburg, Pa.
Kelly, Anthony, Philadelphia, Pa.
Kelly, Wm., Capt., Albany, N. Y.
Lester, Geo., Greensburg, Pa.
Symonds, Miss Josephine, N. Y.
Roberts, Dan'l. O., Kalamazoo, Mich.
Tinkle, Enoch, Tecumseh, Mich.
Frank, Jacob, Chicago, Ill.

A Belligerent Teamster.—Yesterday afternoon as a car of the Pittsburgh and Birmingham Passenger Railway Company was proceeding along Smithfield street, a teamster, whose name we could not obtain, or was about to be James Clinton, drove on to the track in front of the car, and despite the repeated invitations of the driver of the car, refused to turn out. The conductor then remonstrated with him and informed him that he was defaulting the car, but to no purpose, and the driver without his noted book and took the number of the teamsters wagon. Seeing this Clinton caught up the seat board or the wagon and attempted to strike the conductor. He was arrested and taken before the Mayor, who on hearing the facts, fined him in the sum of five dollars and costs.

Railroad Collision.—Yesterday at noon a collision occurred between two engines on the Pan Handle Railroad, at the mouth of the tunnel, near the Grain Elevator, by which both engines were slightly damaged. It appears that the yard engine had been left on the main track without the usual precaution of flagging, and the Express train coming in, after being detained collided with this engine. The accident was unavoidable on the part of the engineer of the Express train. The fireman of the yard engine, John Ross, had his ankle badly sprained. He was removed as soon as possible to his home in the Ninth ward. No other damage was incurred.

Clerk of Markets.—The Market Committee, in introducing the ordinance in Councils abolishing the office of Clerk of Markets, were, they claim, actuated solely by motives of retrenchment. They hold that the duties of the office can be discharged by the Superintendent of Markets without any difficulty, and for the public service, and will be the gainer by the change to the extent of the salary, at least. The ordinance passed Select Councils, is now in the hands of Common Council.

The Drummer Boy of Shiloh.—This grand allegorical drama, "The Drummer Boy of Shiloh," which had such a successful season at the Academy of Music last winter, we understand is soon to be repeated, and, as before, under the auspices of the Grand Army of the Republic. The opening night has been fixed for the 20th of November, and the cast of characters will be nearly the same as last year. The drama will no doubt draw excellent audiences.

Insane Woman Arrested.—Yesterday morning a woman was parading Hemlock street, Third ward, Allegheny, with a quilt wrapped about her. She was arrested and taken to the lock-up, where it was ascertained that she was insane and resided in Manchester. In the morning she was sent out an early hour in the morning unobserved, she was placed under the care of her friends.

Settled.—The case of Mr. and Mrs. McCune and Sarah Wilson, which has been before Alderman McMasters for some time, has been settled, the terms of the agreement being that the child should leave the house of its Allegheny grand parents and live with the mother and her parents.

Good Appointment.—Mr. Louis Gartner, the popular usher at the Opera House, has been commissioned a special policeman at that place by Mayor Brush. The appointment is a good one, and "Lou" will doubtless preserve the very best order in the house.

Special Meeting.—A special meeting of the City Councils is to be held on next Monday afternoon.

THE ALLEGHENY SCHOOLS.

Meeting of the Board of School Controllers—Reports of Committees—Salaries Paid to Teachers During October, Etc., Etc.

A stated meeting of the Allegheny Board of School Controllers was held in the Common Council Chamber last evening.

President Clark called the Board to order, and made the opening prayer.

The Secretary called the roll, when the following members answered to their names: Messrs. Boyle, C. C., Barker, S., Beckart, Frederick, Brown, Wm., Bernet, Jr., Clawson, Chadwick, Jos., Dunlap, H. M., Dennison, David, Frazer, A. B., Forester, Edward, Hobson, Arthur, Hillerich, Wm., King, Rev. J. P., Kalbfleisch, R. Lea, Robert Lockhart, Jas., Minnemyer, Hawa, Miller, Eric, Moul, George, Mcconnell, Geo., McClinton, Wm., Fitzsimons, Robert, Parke, John E., Rian, Rev. J. K., Swift, Rev. E. E., Sprague, Jos. P., Stewart, Francis, Trimble, Wm. J., Walton, J. P., Wilhelm, G. P., White, Robert, and Clark, Rev. J. R., President.

The Secretary read the minutes of last meeting, which were approved.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

The reports of the visiting committees were then received. In the Third ward, Miss Mary E. Herdman had been elected to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Miss Ada Rhodes, (now Mrs. Alderson.) In the Seventh ward Miss McCormick was appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mrs. Hollenstein. Permission was also granted by the board to keep open the night schools of Troy Hill for the entire thirteen weeks.

The report of the committee on Colored Schools showed the schools in a flourishing and very promising condition. Everything was in good order and the scholars attentive and studious.

FINANCIAL.

A number of bills were presented and warrants ordered for their payment.

The petition of Reiter & Co. asking for an exhonoration of $60 school building tax was presented and referred to the Committee on Finance.

PETITION FOR A GERMAN TEACHER.

Mr. Torrence presented a petition from citizens of the Third ward, asking that German be taught in that school. The petition was signed by about one hundred and thirty citizens. The paper was laid on the table.

THE DEAF AND DUMB SCHOOL.

Mr. Lea, from the Committee appointed to consider the question of the Deaf and Dumb School, said the committee had not yet held a meeting. He submitted a list of the deaf and dumb children attending who were of school age, and the committee would have a meeting in a few days.

COLLECTORS APPOINTED.

The Secretary read a communication from the City Treasury announcing the name of the collectors of school taxes in the different wards to collect school taxes. The appointments, which were as follows, were confirmed: First ward, Thos. Bell; Second ward, Edward Dilworth; Third ward, J. H. Oswald; Fourth ward, Joseph Fleming; Fifth ward, Isaac Stewart; Sixth ward, S. J. Christ; Eighth ward, David Wilson.

THE NINTH SCHOOLS.

The Secretary presented the reports of the committee of the different night schools. The number of scholars enrolled in the night schools of Allegheny City, were: First ward, forty-three; Second ward, forty-five; Third ward, forty-three; Sixth ward, sixty-five; Seventh ward, sixty-seven; Colored schools, twenty-three.

TEACHERS' SALARIES.

The Secretary read the following statement of the wages paid to the teachers of the city during the month of October:

First ward	$700
Second ward	1,267
Third ward	1,186
Fifth ward, house No. 1	811
" " 2	1,416
Sixth ward	652
Seventh ward, Troy Hill	$125
" " Spring Garden	315
" " Woodville	125
Eighth ward	719
Colored schools	187
Total	6,503

AVERAGE MONTHLY ATTENDANCE.

The Secretary read the statement of attendance in the different schools, from which it appeared that the average attendance was as follows:

First ward, 561; Second ward, 1,096; Third ward, 1,156; Fourth ward, 1,186; Fifth ward, 826; Seventh ward, 296; Troy Hill, 87; Woodville, 52; Eighth ward, 173; colored schools 126.

ADDITIONAL TEACHER.

Mr. Parr asked for an additional teacher in the Primary Department of the Third Ward School, granted.

THE COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT.

Superintendent Brunot then read an invitation which had been given him to visit the city schools, to make a careful report. He said he desired to visit the schools in the rural districts, but as he was connected in different capacities with the schools, it would be almost impossible for him to do so, resulting from the want of time for publication with the proceedings of the Board.

Rev. Mr. Ryan offered a resolution requesting Mr. Douthett to commence his visiting on the 1st of January, 1870.

Mr. Clark said as this was the first time he would have addressed the Board, he would thank the members for the kindness and courtesy which he uniformly shown him.

On motion adjourned.

THE GAUGING OF OIL.

Meeting of the Petroleum Association Yesterday—New System of Gauging to be Inaugurated on the First of January Next.

A meeting of the Petroleum Association was held at half-past two o'clock yesterday afternoon, at the rooms of the Association, corner of Seventh street and Duquesne Way. The meeting was called to consider the question of the gauging and inspection of oil.

Mr. Hutchinson, Chairman of the Association, called the meeting to order.

On motion, reading of the minutes of last meeting was postponed.

The President said he had several communications with the Mayor relative to the new system of gauging, &c., which he would read.

The President then read a communication signed by nearly all the oil exporters in New York. The paper set forth that they had become satisfied that the present system of gauging by the engine gauge was not correct, and had had fed their European correspondents to make frequent and serious complaints thereof.

1—By careless and inaccurate gaugig.

2—By the unfair use of the gauge by many barrels.

3—By the enlarged size of the barrels, and by other causes well known to the trade.

They therefore pledged themselves from the first day of January next to buy only by actual weight and tare, and they respectfully asked the co-operation of New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Cleveland and other points to that end. The reply to which was to be taken to Westmoreland county for interment.

Mr. Lea, from the Committee appointed to consider the question of Deaf and Dumb School, said the committee had not yet held a meeting. He submitted a list of the deaf and dumb children attending who were of school age, and the committee would have a meeting in a few days.

Mr. Lockhart offered a resolution that after the first of January, 1870, all coal be sold by weight. Carried.

Mr. Morgan moved that a committee be appointed to arrange a plan for affecting the change, the plan to be submitted to the Association for their action. Carried.

The question of the change which would be made in the gauging of oil was then discussed at considerable length informally.

Mr. Lockhart thought there should be some standard of gauging fixed.

Mr. Lockhart thought under the new plan dealers should not use the name gallons for a while at least. He thought it would be too great a change to sell by the hundred weight.

Mr. Brooks said that grain was sold by weight but still it was reckoned to a great extent by the bushel.

Mr. Morgan moved that a committee be appointed to arrange a plan of crude dealers and exporters—to come to some definite understanding as to the gauging of oil and as to over gravity—as to what per centage it should be.

Mr. Livingston moved that the committee be six—three crude dealers and three refiners—to be appointed by the President. The motion was lost, and informed him that he was defaulting the car, but to no purpose, and the driver without his noted book and took the number of the teamsters wagon. Seeing this Clinton caught up the seat board or the wagon and attempted to strike the conductor. He was arrested and taken before the Mayor, who on hearing the facts, fined him in the sum of five dollars and costs.

Mr. Livingston moved that the committee be six—three crude dealers and three refiners—to go to a chemist and have a chemical analysis made. The motion as amended was adopted, and the following gentlemen were appointed members of the committee in accordance with the following resolution: Mr. Morgan, Lockhart, Hartz, Forsythe and Livingston.

On motion adjourned.

Police Intelligence.

[Before Mayor Brush.]

DISORDERLY CONDUCT CASES.

Lydia Coates charged John Coates with disorderly conduct and also with being a habitual drunkard, alleging that he went to the house of his father and was rude to his mother.

A warrant was issued.

Christiana Shaler charged "Pod" Forsythe with disorderly conduct, alleging that the accused knocked dependent's son down in her back yard. Warrants issued.

[Before Deputy Mayor Nichols, Lawrenceville.

TO THE WORK HOUSE.

John Callahan was before Deputy Mayor Nichols yesterday on an information charging him with disorderly conduct preferred by John Fraser, who alleged that Callahan procured dinner and whiskey at a saloon, and after the proprietor refused to pay for them. He also upset his coffee and otherwise acted disorderly. A fine of twenty-five cents and costs was required, but the money was not forthcoming and to the work house for thirty days went Callahan.

[Before Alderman Butler.]

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

Mrs. Brightmore yesterday brought suit against Mary Boots, also a woman, for assault and battery, and a warrant was issued for the accused's arrest.

[Before Alderman Thomas.]

HELD FOR COURT.

Gwenne Jones made information against Elizabeth Winslow for assault and battery, alleging that she wantonly shaked her son, David Jones. She also made a similar complaint against Mrs. Winslow for having beaten the defendent. The accused was bailed, and after a hearing held to answer both charges at court.

[Before Alderman Koenig.]

HELD TO COURT.

W. Seefold charged J. Martins with disorderly conduct and malicious mischief, alleging that he demeaned himself in an ungentlemanly manner toward deponents wife, and broke a door leading into deponents dwelling. The accused was arrested and after a partial examination held for a further hearing this morning.

Sudden Death of an Old Citizen.—On Sunday morning, Mr. J. W. Elliott, father of the Elliott Brothers, nurserymen and florists, of Market street, died suddenly at his residence in Baldwin township, six miles from this city, on the Brownsville road. He was seventy-eight years of age, but on Saturday was in good health, and drove to the city with a load of vegetables. Returning home, he complained of pain in the back, and after he retired for the night, his wife gave him a little drink and water. In a few minutes after he laid down he expired without a struggle. He had been subject to chronic rheumatism, and the supposition is that the disease attacked the heart.

Sudden Death of an Old Citizen.—On Sunday morning, Mr. J. W. Elliott, father of the Elliott Brothers, nurserymen and florists, of Market street, died suddenly at his residence in Baldwin township, six miles from this city, on the Brownsville road. He was seventy-eight years of age, but on Saturday was in good health, and drove to the city with a load of vegetables. Returning home, he complained of pain in the back, and after he retired for the night, his wife gave him a little drink and water. In a few minutes after he laid down he expired without a struggle. He had been subject to chronic rheumatism, and the supposition is that the disease attacked the heart.

Coroner Clawson held an inquest on the remains of Patrick Murphy, section foreman of the Pan Handle Railroad, who was killed at Mansfield on Monday last, by being run over by engine No. 66. The evidence adduced went to show that Murphy was walking on the track when the down freight train, to which was backing, knocked him down, the wheels passing over his legs inflicting injuries which resulted in his death.

Dr. R. E. Walker testified that he had been called upon to attend the injured man, and found, upon examination, that he had received a compound fracture of both thighs, a fracture of the left knee joint, and a fracture of the lower third of the upper third of the right leg. He died about twenty minutes after the witness first saw him, of hemorrage, resulting from the injuries.

The jury returned the following verdict: "That the deceased Patrick Murphy, came to his death by being accidentally run over by a train whilst walking on the track, by engine No. 66, of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad, at Mansfield, about seven o'clock this evening."

The deceased was thirty years of age, was born in Ireland, and lived in this country fifteen years.

Fire Alarm Telegraph Report.

Following is the report of the operations of the Pittsburgh Fire Alarm and Police Telegraph during the month of October, justelosed, for which we are indebted to Mr. S. T. Paisley, the Superintendent:

Number of alarms	12
Blows on the Central bell	216
Blows on the Seventeenth ward bell	216
Blows on the Twenty-third ward bell	216
Total loss by fire	$11,550
Total insurance	4,850

Loss not covered by insurance $6,750

The largest fire of the month occurred on the morning of October 27th, in the alarm for which was given, at Craig's brass foundry on First avenue—the loss being $3,000. The insurance $4,000. Of the alarms, eight were in the First district, three in the Second district and one in the Third district.

The Death of Young Burkley—Coroner's Inquest.

In yesterday's paper we noticed the fatal accident which occurred on Monday last, by which, at the engine house of the Steubenville railroad, near the Union Depot. The deceased, who was only seventeen years of age, had been employed stoke-keeper at the engine house, and was required to do other work about the building. One of the engines, engaged in coupling cars, he was caught between the bumpers and terribly crushed. He was immediately released and conveyed to the residence of his father, George Burkley, in the rear of No. 20 Second avenue, where he received prompt attention. He survived until about twelve o'clock in the morning, when he died. Coroner Clawson empanneled a jury yesterday morning, but the investigation was postponed until the morning of the 4th inst. The deceased had been in the employ of the company for three years, and his father has been taken to Westmoreland county for interment.

Brought to Grief.

On Monday evening, a couple of days six o'clock a gentleman named S. D. McKinn stepped up to the ticket office of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, leaving a parcel containing a fine overcoat lying on a bench in the waiting room. He had scarcely arrived at the ticket window when Owen McDonald, who appeared to be eyeballing proceedings, quickly shouldered the parcel, took the parcel, and proceeding outside the depot, walked up the hill a short distance and leaving. A person who witnessed the transaction shouted "police" and Lieut. Emmett and officer O'Neil, who were on hand at the time, promptly, captured the accused, taking him out of the train, which was about to start from the street. He was conveyed to the lock-up and information for larceny made against him by Mr. McKinn yesterday morning. After a hearing he was committed to jail for trial.

List of Unmailable Letters.

The following is a list of letters held as the Pittsburgh Postoffice for want of pre-payment of postage and on account of insufficient address. They can get them by applying at the Postoffice:

Blackwood & Morrison, Smyrin, Ohio.
Gilfillan, Mrs. C. A., Mercersburg, Pa.
Kelly, Anthony, Philadelphia, Pa.
Kelly, Wm., Capt., Albany, N. Y.
Lester, Geo., Greensburg, Pa.
Symonds, Miss Josephine, N. Y.
Roberts, Dan'l. O., Kalamazoo, Mich.
Tinkle, Enoch, Tecumseh, Mich.
Frank, Jacob, Chicago, Ill.

A Belligerent Teamster.—Yesterday afternoon as a car of the Pittsburgh and Birmingham Passenger Railway Company was proceeding along Smithfield street, a teamster, whose name we could not obtain, or was about to be James Clinton, drove on to the track in front of the car, and despite the repeated invitations of the driver of the car, refused to turn out. The conductor then remonstrated with him and informed him that he was defaulting the car, but to no purpose, and the driver without his noted book and took the number of the teamsters wagon. Seeing this Clinton caught up the seat board or the wagon and attempted to strike the conductor. He was arrested and taken before the Mayor, who on hearing the facts, fined him in the sum of five dollars and costs.

Railroad Collision.—Yesterday at noon a collision occurred between two engines on the Pan Handle Railroad, at the mouth of the tunnel, near the Grain Elevator, by which both engines were slightly damaged. It appears that the yard engine had been left on the main track without the usual precaution of flagging, and the Express train coming in, after being detained collided with this engine. The accident was unavoidable on the part of the engineer of the Express train. The fireman of the yard engine, John Ross, had his ankle badly sprained. He was removed as soon as possible to his home in the Ninth ward. No other damage was incurred.

Clerk of Markets.—The Market Committee, in introducing the ordinance in Councils abolishing the office of Clerk of Markets, were, they claim, actuated solely by motives of retrenchment. They hold that the duties of the office can be discharged by the Superintendent of Markets without any difficulty, and for the public service, and will be the gainer by the change to the extent of the salary, at least. The ordinance passed Select Councils, is now in the hands of Common Council.

The Drummer Boy of Shiloh.—This grand allegorical drama, "The Drummer Boy of Shiloh," which had such a successful season at the Academy of Music last winter, we understand is soon to be repeated, and, as before, under the auspices of the Grand Army of the Republic. The opening night has been fixed for the 20th of November, and the cast of characters will be nearly the same as last year. The drama will no doubt draw excellent audiences.

Insane Woman Arrested.—Yesterday Morning a woman was parading Hemlock street, Third ward, Allegheny, with a quilt wrapped about her. She was arrested and taken to the lock-up, where it was ascertained that she was insane and resided in Manchester. In the morning she was sent out an early hour in the morning unobserved, she was placed under the care of her friends.

Settled.—The case of Mr. and Mrs. McCune and Sarah Wilson, which has been before Alderman McMasters for some time, has been settled, the terms of the agreement being that the child should leave the house of its Allegheny grand parents and live with the mother and her parents.

Good Appointment.—Mr. Louis Gartner, the popular usher at the Opera House, has been commissioned a special policeman at that place by Mayor Brush. The appointment is a good one, and "Lou" will doubtless preserve the very best order in the house.

Special Meeting.—A special meeting of the City Councils is to be held on next Monday afternoon.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Important Opinion by Judge Kirkpatrick Concerning the Requisites of Affidavits of Defense—United States Court Proceedings—Trial List, etc.

District Court—Judge Kirkpatrick.

Judge Kirkpatrick yesterday delivered the following opinion in the case of Parker vs. Martin et al.:

Two questions are in this case submitted for our determination. First, whether the plaintiffs are entitled to full costs under the affidavits of defense, and second, whether the defendants having taken out a subpœna, and having inserted their own names, and having testified in their own behalf without being subpœnaed or called by the plaintiffs are entitled to fees as a witness under the recent act of Assembly which allows either party to become a competent witness. The first question is one half.

As to the first question, we are of opinion that the affidavit of defense filed, does not bring the defendant's within the provisions of rule 67 of this court. True, the defendants in their affidavit of defense allege "that they have a defense to fifty dollars of the claim in the above stated case, with interest on said fifty dollars from September 11, 1868," but they say no more. They make no computation of the interest, and do not set out in figures and amount the sum for which they consider judgment, and are willing to be held. This we think they should have done, as they only could, and upon them rather the plaintiffs this duty devolved. It was part of their case, and they should have set it forth. The rule requires the allegation of "the sum to be due" and "offer to confess judgment for the same," not a certain sum to be due after a calculation of the interest. The affidavit was by plaintiff, which may or may not be correct or satisfactory to the defendant, but "a certain sum, a fixed amount in dollars and cents, which the plaintiff, without more upon his part, can either accept or reject, and be held to the terms if accepted by him, he could, without more, insure his execution.

The position of the plaintiff, we hold, is a purely negative one, and the defendants in simply, in reply to defendants, to say "yes" or "no," and nothing more, and it is the duty of defendants to do more than merely deny, or suggest their defense, that the plaintiff can without delay or trouble to offer so made, and the judgment so tendered.

This view we conceive to be in conformity with the spirit of the act of Assembly and under the various tender acts, which, although not phrased as our rule, are yet like it in character, and exactness of tender in order to relieve the party making it from the necessity of the delay and inconvenience to allude to the authorities to further detail. Upon the first question submitted, therefore, as of course, that the segregation of an amount and tender of payment were insufficient, and we hold that the plaintiffs are entitled to full costs.

The second question is one of importance under the act of Assembly of the fifth of May, allowing all parties to testify in civil cases.

We, of course, have no right to sit in judge upon the statute. Cases analogous in principle have been expressly determined. Thus, in M'Williams vs. Wharton, 2 Dall., 286—it is held that "members of the bar are not competent witnesses for the attendance in a court in which they actually practice. This, upon the principle that they are called off from the discharge of their own duties, and looking after the interests committed to them. It is also stated that the Judges of the same court obliged to be in court cannot recover witnesses—2 Dall.

So also that a Justice of the Peace cannot recover witnesses fees, he being compelled to be present for the purpose of returning his recognizances. *Com. ex. rel. Pringle vs. Hall*, 1 Binney, 366. *Com. ex. rel. Pringle vs. Binney* 2d. All these cases go upon the principle that a party is not to be compensated in discharge of his personal or official duties, or to be called and permitted his individual interest at this time to pave that street. In reference to the application of Messrs. Ammon & Scott, for privilege to lay a sewer on Tenth street, the committee recommended the passage of the ordinance, and the Board of Aldermen, to connect with a private sewer on Eleventh street, leading into the Ninth ward alley, prepared by the Borough Regulator, was presented, and on motion referred to the Street Committee in connection with the Street Regulator, with instructions to report at the January meeting.

In the matter of the grading of Manor street, the Committee reported that it would take $400 to drain it properly. They had decided, however, to put the Street Commissioner at work and have him repair the street, so as to render it passable this winter. It was not deemed advisable to spend large sums of money on this street, in view of the fact that the Monongahela Valley Railroad would likely traverse it next spring. The report was accepted and recommendations adopted.

The Treasurer stated that a paving bond to the amount of $,50, issued two years ago to Mr. Ackeman, had been lost, and that the holder desired to have it paid. A motion was made that the Burgess be instructed to pay said bond, providing the holder make affidavit that it is lost, and give the borough an indemnifying bond. Carried.

A complaint was made that the Crystal Glass Works, situated at the corner of Washington and Harmony street with their cinders. The Chairman of the Street Committee stated that the cinders had been notified several times to pave the sidewalk. No action was taken.

On motion of Mr. Redman warrants were ordered for the payment of the following bills: Messrs. Hastings & O'Neill, $1,000 on account for paving; Keller, Williams & Co., $250 on account for paving; Hill & Armstrong building bill, $39; Birmingham Gas Company, for putting up gas fixtures, $3 50; for repairing lamps $22 50; gas for lock-up $6 48; gas for engine house $9 60; C. Ihmsen & Son, $3 85 for glass for street lamps; Director of engine house, two month's salary, $25; Street Regulator $30.

Warrants for two orders for the payment of the salaries of the various borough officers, after which the Council adjourned.

Sucking Accident at Steubenville.—On Monday morning a terrible accident occured at the large factory connected with the Jefferson Iron Works, Steubenville. A lad by the name of Thompson, employed in the factory, got a little too near the gearing upon a pully wheel attached to the machinery was carried with fearful rapidity to the top of the building, where the belt works on a shaft. The unfortunate lad was dashed against the gearing, the top of one and below the lower shaft, the other, and fracturing one of his arms in two places. The working men near by could not reach the body until ladders were procured.

Sudden Death.—Between six and seven o'clock last evening, John Murphy, residing on Pike near Fourteenth street, Ninth ward, died suddenly. The deceased was a soldier by occupation, and while employed in a rolling mill in the Ninth ward. Returning from work yesterday evening, he went up stairs, and not coming down within a reasonable time, his wife ascended to the upper apartment and found him dead. The deceased leaves a wife and several children. Heart disease or apoplexy appears to have been the cause of his sudden demise. The Coroner will hold an inquest to-day.

The Jail File.—There were twenty-two commitments on the jail file yesterday and only two releases.

Model Policemen.

Within the past few days four of Mayor Brush's police officers have been dismissed from service and four suspended for ten days each. That the leaders may have an idea of the conduct of some of these officers, we will give the substance of the charges against them, remarking, however, that no one is more interested and takes more pleasure in weeding out the "mokes" than His Honor Mayor Brush.

First there were two detected in a "blacknailing" operation. An individual arrested and confined in the lock-up for drunkenness was approached by the officers, one of whom agreed to go to a certain locality and notify a friend of the prisoner to come and bail him out. A dollar was fixed as the compensation, but the prisoner having nothing less than a five dollar bill gave it to Mr. Officer and he departed, forgetting, however, to return. This was on Sunday. On Monday the prisoner was paid the fine enforced and then related his experience with the officer. He immediately went to the office in person, although very drunk, was able to take the number of his star and the name of the locality to two negroes, who have been arrested. Taylor served in the Western navy during the war.

Two officers were seen to pass Capt. John Shaw, one of the owners, and late commander of the ill-fated Monumental, stopping at his home in Sewickley, arrived from his home in St. Charles county on the morning train. He looked bowed down with grief, and his cheeks bore marks of many tears, shed for the unfortunate dead. Shaw left the Monongahela House corner of Washington and Harmony street with their cinders. The Chairman of the Street Committee stated that the cinders had been notified several times to pave the sidewalk. No action was taken.

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For sale at Par and Accrued Interest from October 1st

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Tuesday Evening, November 2, 1869.

The local money market is without essential change. Its close condition we have had occasion to report for some time back still continues, and the speculative demand for money, which we referred to last week, has not abated. Deposits have run down very materially at most of the discount houses, and large capitalists who were in the habit of discounting literally the paper offered through brokers, at present not buying paper, and in some instances are employing their balances in speculative enterprises.

—Pittsburgh bank stock was sold last evening at McIlwaine's Stock Rooms, 106 Smithfield street, at $91 25 per share.

The salient and curious feature of the financial situation is the abundance of money in New York and the scarcity of it in other cities in the country. During the two weeks which have just elapsed, says the *Herald*, the rate on call loans ranged from four to seven per cent. At times the figure did not go below five per cent., and the usual rate was six per cent. The demand for money during this period was of the most urgent character, and the rates were within the limits above specified. In seeking an explanation of this rare state of affairs we shall find the fact that the chief cause of this is still toward the position of employer and capitalist for all the varied enterprises of the Union. In previous years at this season of the money market it has been characterized by the greatest activity, if not stringency. A year ago money in Wall street was worth from ten to a hundred per cent. This was the result of the demand for gold for the heavy shipments of currency to the West and South. The old state of affairs has been reversed. Gold and currency are flowing in a general ting refused to make time loans, expecting a recurrence of the high rates which prevailed and the abundance of funds at this center has given rise to the impression in the street that money can hardly be active beyond the present rate of interest. The money demanded by the south commenced going in the summer, and its drain has been steady ever since. Its active demand fell, while the great rise in all its stocks by the panic of last month has released a margin of currency to meet the demand for continuance of the demand from all sections. The large crops of the West, and the active movement of the crops from the West, but it has been checked and suspended by the decline in gold. The fall in gold in New